PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,460—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	18th Jan.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7851	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIVOLI	......	2,771	16th March.
S. S. MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	......	4,409	16th April,
S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,878	23rd April.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 639-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,812	23rd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th January, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Captains.	To Sail on
NILO	[illegible]40	Dimarco	27th January, 1902.
V. FL[illegible]	[illegible]40	Dodero	24th February, 1902.
NILO	[illegible]0	Dimarco	27th March, 1902.
V. FLO[illegible]	[illegible]	Dodero	26th April, 190[illegible]

RATES [illegible] ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	66.
3rd "	165	--	--	--	--

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE VENICE LINE.

To BRINDISI or VENICE	1st Class Rs.	500
" " " "	2nd " "	325

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA OR VENICE AND BACK.

From and after January 1902 and until further notice this company will issue return Tickets, available for any period within two years, to FIRST CLASS Passengers only, from Bombay to Genoa or Venice and back, at the reduced Rate of 1½ fare, amounting to Rs. 907-8.

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1902.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Building.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 17th Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY the 23rd Jan., 1902 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR POREBUNDER, KARACHI, ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 21st January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 25th January 1902.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th January, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	13th Mar. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy-From	10th April 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain, Vaquier, to sail on or about 5th Feb., 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER will sail for Singapore and Australia about the end of February.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1902.

GER[illegible] EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SOMALI	2,532	Birch	20th Jan. 1902.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	3rd Feb. 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street.
Bombay, 30th December, 1901.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under:—

7 A.M. leaves for Uran and Ulwa.
12 noon leaves for Mandwa, Karanja, Rewas, Kamarla and Dharamtar.

On SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS and all BANK HOLIDAYS, will take Passengers for ELEPHANTA and back during the morning trip.

N.B.—Caterer Now on Board. Breakfast and Lunch on 24 hours' notice, LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
Telephone No. 750.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.
Church Gate Street.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

WHISKY—

		Special Cash Rates Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	per doz.	24	0
Do. SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky	"	32	8
Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.			
Do. HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky	"	26	0
A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.			
Do. "OLD IRISH"	"	26	0
This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe spirit.			
Do. "DIABETES" WHISKY	"	25	0
Do. SPECIAL WHISKY	"	23	8

Is well matured, of mild and delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.

BRANDY—

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	76	0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	6	8
Do. Do. Do. Do.	per pint	3	4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	47	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	"	40	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	"	34	0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	"	24	0

HOLLANDS AND GINS—

		Quarts.	
DEKUYPER'S HOLLAND GENEVA, in cases containing 15 flasks	per case	41	0
TREACHER'S DRY UNSWEETENED GIN	per doz.	25	0
* Do. LONDON OLD TOM	"	25	0
SWAINE AND BOORD'S OLD TOM	"	23	8
BOOTH'S OLD TOM	"	24	0
COATE'S PLYMOUTH GIN	"	25	0
SLOE GIN, GRANT'S	"	37	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots. in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

Barbera, Nebiolo, Polcevera, white, Chianti, Moscato Apposito and Sparkling, Capri, Corvo, French and Italian Vermouth, etc.

Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

LADIES' PREMIER BICYCLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., are offering their Entire Stock of BICYCLES at CLEARANCE PRICES :—

CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,
CLEARANCE SALE,

		Reduced Price. Rs.	List Price Rs.
6 Model	"Kangaroo"	150	275
2 "	"Popular"	165	300
3 "	"H"	165	300
3 "	"G"	190	330
6 "	"Kohinoor"	200	360
2 "	"Royal"	230	400

A few Models of Men's Machines are also available at CLEARANCE SALE PRICES.

Entire Stock must be Cleared without delay.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY,

HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF ARTISTIC FURNITURE IN INDIA,

Also a New and Select range of CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c. and every other HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

Inspection of NEW GOODS INVITED.

AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES

AUSTRALIAN OATS...... Rs. 9-0-0 per Bag of 130 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS...... Rs. 8-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD...... " 4-12-0 "
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,
2, ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ...... Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1.000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KURLA.

ON and after MONDAY next, the 20th of January 1902, and until further notice the following DOWN and UP additional local Passenger Trains will run on week days only between BOMBAY and KURLA.

DOWN TRAINS.	H.	M.	H.	M.	UP TRAINS.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Victoria Terminus Bombay ......D.	8	40	19	20	Kurla ....D.	9	50	20	35
Kurla ... ..A.	9	20	20	0	Victoria Terminus Bombay ......A.	10	30	21	15

For detailed timings at intermediate stations see Poster Notice exhibited at stations between Bombay and Kurla.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 15th of January 1902.

REMINGTON SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING

WE are OPENING a SCHOOL of instruction in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, which will be open to the Public on the 1st FEBRUARY. In the meanwhile applications of intending students may be registered at our Address below. The term will be for 3 months, and the fees Rs. 3 per month. Full instruction in duplicating, manifolding and tabulator work will be given. The department is under the control of a European gentleman from the Remington Company's English head-quarters, of many years expert experience.

There is an excellent opening in countless offices in Bombay for capable operators as well as in Government Departments, the proportion of Remingtons in use being over 80 per cent of the whole.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

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NOTICES.

THE Bombay Agency for the "CITY" LINE of Steamers is TRANSFERRED to Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.) from the 1st JANUARY, 1902.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
(Edward Bates & Sons' Agency),
Agents for "Hall" Line and "City" Line.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL will REOPEN, D. V., on FEB. 6th.
THOROUGH EDUCATION AND EXCELLENT CLIMATE.
For particulars for Boys apply to

THE REV. J. REDMAN,
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FOR GIRLS apply to

MISS KIMMINS,
The Knowle, Panchgani.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ON the TRANSFER of the BUSINESS of THIS SOCIETY to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, which was completed on the 20th of December 1901, we have been APPOINTED to take over the BOMBAY BRANCH of the Universal Life Assurance Society, of which we have hitherto been the Agents and Secretaries, and work the same as a separate Branch, Life Department, of the Chief Office in Edinburgh of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

KING KING & Co.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

NOTICE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.)

THE Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakpur, is prepared to receive Tenders up to the noon of 3rd March, 1902, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OILS, from 1st April 1902 to 31st March, 1903. Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each giving full particulars can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

THE OFFG. STOREKEEPER,
B. & N.-W. Ry.
Samastipur, 4th Jan. 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 192 of 1900.

JAMSETJI NUSSERWANJI TATA..................Plaintiff.
vs.
1. C. A. TURNER,
2. SHAMJIBHAI AKHAI and
3. AMICHAND PANALAL ....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M., the Undersigned Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & COMPANY, the Special Commissioners appointed herein by the Decree Absolute for sale passed by the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL in this suit on the 6th day of January, 1902, will, in pursuance of the directions contained in the said decree, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises at Sleater Road, near to the Grant Road Station, the undermentioned immoveable property;—

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in the following property, viz: All that piece of land admeasuring 2290 square yards or thereabouts, Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 355, Collector's New No A-13865, Old Survey No 193, New Survey No. 7036, together with the several tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No 3683, (1) and Street No 8, Ward No 3683 (2) and Street No 8 A, Ward No. 3683 (3) and Street No 8 B., Ward No 3683 (4) and Street No 8C, and Ward No 3683 (5) and Street No 8 D, all which premises are situate at and on the South side of Sleater Road, in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway Station, on or towards the West by the property of Maneckji Mancherji Heeramaneck, on or towards the North by the Sleater Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by a public passage beyond which is the Frere Bridge and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS and Conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Undersigned at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1902.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Special Commissioners.

BANKS.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..............	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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RESERVE FUND	£3,75,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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Manager.

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 22nd November, 1900.

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

● COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—TREZUKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....................	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS........................	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
2, Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed..........................	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

			Per cent. Per Annum
For 2	Years	....................5½	
„ 1	Year	5	„
„ 6	Months	....4½	„
„ 3	Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E.C.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 15, Bank Street, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the following RECEIPTS have been LOST between Kandewady and Dhobi Talao while proceeding for business to the Bombay Small Causes Court yesterday:—

1. Two Receipts (bonds) of Rs. 21 each, signed and executed by Raghunath Oomedram.
2. One Receipt with a bill of Rs. 25, signed by Ganesh Hari and instituted in the Court [illegible] No. 330 of 7th Jan, 1902, and
3. One Receipt for Rs. 190 passed by M. Lymm, on 4th Jan. 1896.

Any one bringing the same to the Undersigned will be rewarded.

BHA[illegible]GWAN GOOMNA,
TA[illegible]RA RUPA,
Bankers,
No. 2 Kandewady, Girgaum, Bombay,
Dated 16th Jan, 1902.

LOST

THREE SHARE CERTIFICATES.

S. No. 22,825 in the name of SHANKERLAL KESHAVLAL VYAS.

S. No. 12,993 in the name of GIRDHURLAL KESHAVLAL VYAS.

S. No. 18,764 in the name of CHANDRAPRASAD JETHALAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that THREE SHARE CERTIFICATES of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY Co., Ld., have been LOST while despatching them to Bombay for Dividend Warrants.

A REWARD of RUPEES TWO for each Share Certificate will be granted to any one who will either forward or deliver the same to

SHANKARLAL K. VYAS,
GIRDHURLAL KESHAVLAL,
CHANDRAPRASAD J. MEHTA,
Care of House Surgeon, Civil Hospital,
Ahmedabad.

TO BE LET.

1ST, 2nd and 3rd FLOORS of House No. 103, at Hornby Road, known as Patuck House. For particulars apply to the General Manager of

Messrs. J. B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road.

FOR SALE.

OIL ENGINES with Automatic Ignition. Clayton and Shuttleworth's Engines are all fitted with this great improvement, which renders them the best, the simplest, the safest, and the cheapest Oil Engines in the market.

For all Particulars, apply to the Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.

WANTED,

MILLERS—EUROPEAN and NATIVE—Only those should apply who are thoroughly conversant with handling and working a Fine Flour-Mill and an Oil Mill, possess experience of the work, and have had independent charge of a Mill for a sufficiently long time. Apply to

The MANAGING DIRECTOR,
The Lahore Foundry Workshop,
Brandreth Road, Lahore.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IF SHORT OF MILK, AND BEFORE MAKING A FRESH CONTRACT, WRITE TO
THE
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM,
PAREL ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.
THE ONLY EUROPEAN DAIRY in Bombay,
that superintends the FEEDING and MILKING of their own Cattle, (inspection invited.)
Deliveries all over Bombay twice daily, and for
UALITY, EXCELLENCE and CLEANLINESS
cannot be surpassed.
SPECIAL RATES FOR CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, ETC., ON APPLICATION.
W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.

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Sole Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
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Bombay.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.
CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
Scenes of Clerical Life, by George Eliot, with twenty illustrations	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Banking, by A. D. Cochrane	1	8
A Counting-House Guide, by Cordingley	4	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Shakspeare's King Lear and Indian Politics, ... by William Miller	0	8
All French Verbs in Twelve Hours.	0	8
French Test Papers, E. B. Le Francois ...	1	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Handley Cross (2 vols) Surtees ...	[illegible]	0
A Romance of the Tape. Flora Haylar	[illegible]	8
The Hosts of the Lord. By F. A. S[illegible]	[illegible]	6
Handley Cross (2 vols.) Surtees	2	0
Sir Hector. By Robert Mackray	1	6
The Lord of the Sea. By M. P. Shiel	1	6
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	a.
English Composition and Essay-Writing for Indian Students, by Rev. W. G. Robertson...	0	6
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major E. Witherby.	0	6
A Son of Mammon, by G. B. Burgin	0	12
Red Pottage, by Mary Cholmondely	0	12
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In the House of his Friends, Col. H. H. Savage...	0	12
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The Tale of the Great Mutiny, W. H. Fitchett	1	0
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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the Tapidas Varajdas Spinning and Weaving Mill Company's Mills, advertised to take place yesterday has been POSTPONED to the 1st of February next.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, below the office of Messrs. Gordon and Co. the following consisting of railway rugs, blankets, overcoats, dinner and breakfast sets, soda, pint and half pint tumblers and glasses, cups and saucers, watches, handsome terra cotta and majolicaware, [illegible] lamps, Austrian new safes of sizes, screens, &c. The above is on view.

SALE OF MILL STORES AND PARTS OF MACHINERY AT NICOL MILL GODOWN, LOWER COLABA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the Tapidas Varajdas Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited.

A quantity of Mill stores, consisting of skewers, tarpaulins, flannel ceilings, cotton ropes, bundling paper, canvas, galvanized pipes, bundling twine, boiler composition, taps and dies, &c., and parts of machinery.

SALE OF 200 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, in the Jutha of Kessowjee Nathu, by order of Messrs Desai Brothers and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned the undermentioned.—200 bales of Hastings twilled bags.

75 bales, 36 in. by 26½ in.
25 " 37 in. by 26½ in.
25 " 38 in. by 26½ in.
50 " 39 in. by 26½ in.
25 " 41 in. by 26½ in.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, cup boards, almirahs, wardrobe, chest of drawer, sofas, easy chairs, etc.

1 photo camera with lens and slides
1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy.
1 mahogany square piano by Shiedmayer and Soeline.
1 9-stops organ by W. Bell and Co.
1 gold hunting watch by Dent, London, with gold chain.
1 Edison Home Phonograph with records, extra recorders, etc.
1 horizontal gymnastic bar.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mahomedeux Amirbux, consisting of silver bracelets, bangles rings, toe rings, copper utensils, teakwood cot clock, etc.

AT 2 P. M.

1 Lady's Rambler bicycle, nearly new
Also several second-hand lady's and gent's bicycles.
1 second hand German built double seated brougham with glass sides and front thoroughly repaired.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand victoria.
4 sets carriage rubber tyres of superior quality 1 3-4-inch thick, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KAMATIPURA 5TH STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the spot by instructions of the London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Kashinath Bapoojee, Dinanath Bapoojee and Alloobai, widow of Nursoo Koneroo, the Mortgagors, the following immoveable property situate at Kamatipura 5th Street, without the Fort of Bombay, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipoora 5th Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 329 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3836, 3837, 3838, 3839, 3841 to 3843, 3847, New Nos. 10503, 10504, 10505, 10506, 10507, 10508, old Survey Nos, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3419, 3420, and New Survey Nos, 6109, 6111, 6112, 6113, 6114, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Shivlingoo Luchoonandoo, on or towards the west by the property of Gola Deon, on or towards the north by the 5th Kamatipura Street, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage or gully, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1474 D, 1476, Street Nos. 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, and Ward Nos 1477 D, 1478, Street Nos. 106, 108, 110, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Kasinath Bapoojee, Dinanath Bapoojee and Elloobai, widow and their family.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, Standard Buildings Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 17th January, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 Bay W. gelding, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 gent's saddle complete by "Scott."
1 English-built C. Spring doctor brougham by "Peterson," in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASS BANGLES.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Essoofally Movaajji Woonwala.

1 case No. 348 200 dozen pairs glass bangles.
3 cases No. 402-94 150 " " " " each.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SOLID SILVERWARE AND PLATEDWARE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardeseer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large lot of valuable solid silverware, consisting of spoons and forks, inkstands, presentation cups and bowls, large and small waiters, rose-water bottles, pandan, water-pots cash and work-boxes with mechanical singing birds, presentation baskets and hand-bags, fire stands, photo frames, tumblers and wine flasks, tea-services with trays, salt cellars, napkin rings and menu holders, complete set of washstand furniture, cruet frames, walking sticks and umbrellas, silver plates of sizes, fruit knives and forks, &c., &c.

Also one English built landau by Silk & Sons and one bath chair.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. W. Martin, Master of the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steam tug "Tuseal," Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at No. 5, P. and O. Terrace, Mazagon, the most valuable plain and carved, also English mahogany household furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, best platedware, rich Persian carpets, one sweettoned harmonium, one mahogany semi-grand piano, one large size English ice-box, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and table ornam[illegible]tion of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots.

Catalog[illegible], and the property is on view.

On SUND[illegible]stant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are [illegible] by Public Auction at "Hill Side," Palli Hill, Bandora, [illegible] valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood and mahogany plain and carved French polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glass, ware first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments handsome China and Japanese vases, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of Lieut. W. K. BOURNE, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Bay Meherbai Ardeseer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the Jewellery belonging to the estate consisting of diamond necklace, earrings, bangles, emerald diamond and ruby rings, brilliant and diamonds necklaces, ruby necklace, Brilliant and emerald bracelet, Brilliant brangles, large and small emerald earrings, pearl necklaces brilliant earrings, diamond bangles, repeater gold watches by McCabe and others, repeater gold watches set with diamonds, gold bracelets and necklaces, gold guard and neck chains, &c.

The jewellery will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Castle Park near Town Hall, Mint Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, of the latest designs, best platedware, rich glass and crockery ware, one grand square piano, made by R. Lipp and sohne, made expressly for Indian climate by order of A. C. Schiede & Co., Bombay, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich Persian and Brussels carpets; Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, rich table ornaments, etc., etc., the property of Captain B. STAFF.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days beforesale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th January, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in Calcutta Shed, in the Jaltha of Muxadam Vershang Devsey, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties, the following goods of November shipment arrived per s. s. Warora:—

On account and at the risk of Abdool Russool Bhulloo—25 bales gunny bags, A. Twill 44 by 26 1-2, Hastings Mill, each 257 bags.

On account and at the risk of Cassam Mooljee Punjoo—25 bales gunny bags, A. Twill 44 by 26 1-2 Hastings Mill, each 150 bags

On account and at the risk of Hajee Oosman Hajee Hassam & Co.—25 bales gunny bags, A-Twill, 44 by 26 1-2 Hastings Mill, each 250 bags.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th January, 1902.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 15.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000

Rs. 31,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 23,30,000 do. Bombay.
Rs. 3,30,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 58,20,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Minimum rate received 7 per cent. average rate 16'03.

Telegraphic Transfers—Nil.

Rs. 1'80 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. Nil. do. Bombay.
Rs. Nil. do. Madras.

Rs. 1'80 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

Minimum rate received 7 per cent. Average rate 16'05.

Total amount sold during week, 68,50,000.

Amount to be alloted next week, 70,00,000.

Extra allotments Bills on Bombay 9'60 at 1s. 4 1-16d Madras 2'00

2¾ per cent. Consols ......£94 1-8= plus 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes ......£100 1-2= plus 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan......£108 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities......£64 1-8 = "
Bar Silver in London ......25 5-8 = —1-8
Do. New York......55 1-2 = —1-8
Exchange on London at Paris....25 1-2 = — 1-2
Do. New York......4'87 1-8 = unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England, 4 per cent. = "
" Short London Bills 3 = "
" Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8" = "

Copper Braziers, £61.

Yellow Metal, £5 3-4.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 9,000 bales. Spot 4 18-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Sept.
4'32	4'31	4'30	4'30	4'17
plus 2	plus 1	plus 1	—	plus 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	32,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	13,000 "
Do. to Continent	51,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8 1-4 "
Futures, month of April	8'18 plus 9
Do. do. July	8'24 plus 6

Rapseed, Yellow, Guzerat, 42 1-2, Dec.-Jan., Antwerp sellers, tone quiet.

Rapseed, Yellow, Cawapore, 40 3-44 Jan., Feb., Antwerp sellers, tone quiet.

Linseed, 49 3-4, Ap., May, sellers tone firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 15th January, 1902:—

Cotton	11,952 bales.
Wheat	637 cwts.
Linseed	524 "
Rapeseed	2,539 "
Gingellyseed	8,243 "
Poppyseed	728 "
Groundnuts	455 "
Castorseed	13,723 "
Rice	4,118 "
Myrabollams	6,967 "
Cottonseed	11,562 "

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest has been raised 1 per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JAN. 16.

EXCHANGE.—This market is firm, following the rise in the Bank rates both in Bombay and Calcutta. There has been the usual strong allotment of Council Bills and the amount for next week has been increased by ten lakhs to seventy lakhs. Locally we have no change to report in quotations, but there are more sellers of Bank T. T. at 1s 4 1-16d at the close, and the best rate available to-day for three months sight credits is 1s 4 9-32d. We quote:—

Bank T. T. and Demand...1s 4 1-16d.
3 months' sight credits ......1s 4 9-32d.
Do. France 170 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong ...135
Do. Shanghai......184
Do. Japan 148 1-2

BANK RATES.—The Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal have to-day raised their rates 1 per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 96 for the settlement but with the increase in the Bank Rate a quieter feeling set in and at the close we quote 95-12 cash and 95-14 3rd February.

FREIGHT.—Business has been done for Genoa at 15s. for measurement January shipment and also for Antwerp S. W. C. January. Some bookings are reported for February shipment Dunkirk and Antwerp at 15s. S. W. C. The tone of the market is quiet.

SEEDS.—The Linseed market is steadier. Rs. 8-9 has been paid for April-May, but at the close buyers have withdrawn. A little business has again been done in small Brown Rapeseed at Rs. 6-5 ready. In other discriptions there is nothing of importance to report.

COTTON.—This market is firm with prices about Rs.2 higher than yesterday. The enquiry from Mills and Japan shippers continues, and a fair turnover is reported at Colaba to-day. The Sutta market is also firmer with prices fully Rs. 2 higher, and a good enquiry exists from speculators, particularly for March delivery in Bengals.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	163	157	...	January
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	171	166	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	172	166	...	"
Belati, M.-G.	182	175	...	"
Khandeish, M.-G.	...	173	...	"
Dhamangaun & Pulgaum	184	178	...	"
Julgaum (M. G.)	...	175	...	"
Akola do.	...	...	...	"
Khamgaum do.	185	179	...	"
Karanja do.				
Oomra Good staple	192	186	...	
Broach M.-G.	209	...	206	March
Surat do.	207	...	...	Feb.
Dhollera (H.G.)	...	...	182	15-25 May.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	191	do.
Westerns	...	...	183	do

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JAN. 16.

Thursday.—Pressure changes are unimportant over all parts of the country. The shallow depression which was drifting across Northern India has reached Oudh and North Behar but is of no importance. Pressure is high and very uniform in North West and Central India and is low at Tenasserim. In Persia barometer continues to fall but weather remains fine, while at Aden there has been an easterly gale and light rain. A small depression is developing over Gujarat and winds have shifted to the North West and West in that neighbourhood with a slight increase of cloud. There has been no rain over India or snow or rain in Kashmir and Baluchustan. Mean temperature is generally higher than usual except in the east of peninsula.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by small amounts in almost all districts except locally at Sholapur and Bijapur where a brisk rise has taken place.

Winds are very variable in direction being westerly or north-westerly in Gujarat and Central India and at Malegaon, Hoshangabad, Ahmednagar; Poona and Sholapur, and north-easterly or south-easterly elsewhere.

The force has been fresh at Nagapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is 5° to 8° in excess of normal in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Karachi, Veraval, Indore, Saugor and Jubbulpore, and the minimum 6° at Saugor and Goa. The maximum temperature varied from 90° at Bellary to 73° at Lahore and the minimum from 37° at Lahore to 74° at Goa.

The sky is cloudless over the whole country.

No rain fell at any station.

The weather is generally fine and settled [redacted] whole country.

[E. A. KEN[redacted]
Meteorological Reporter for West[redacted]

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use [redacted] Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady [redacted] Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, an[redacted] and softens the Skin." Also Testimon[redacted] Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Visco[redacted] mouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and ma[redacted] Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When [redacted] Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that [redacted] figure head of "Albion" are on the wra[redacted] by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water, 3-39m., 4-46s., Low water, 10-7m., 10-7s. Expected arrival of the s.s. Armenia.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—A Meeting of the past and present Elphinstonians, as well as friends and admirers of the late Mr. M. N. Cama, will be held at the College Common Room on Saturday at 4-30 p. m., to express regret at his untimely death, and to consider what steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of December the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,359, among them the number of new admissions was 661 being classified as stated below. Hindoos 319, Mussulmans 106, Parsees 44, Christians 108 and other class 84. The average daily attendance was 76.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—Chuckoo Dewkaram, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years, residing at Null Bazaar and employed as a carpenter in the Jivraj Baloo Mill, Tardeo Road, met with a fatal accident on Wednesday. It appears that while Chuckoo was at work in the mill, his clothes were caught in the machinery, and he was drawn in and dashed with great violence against the framework. He was immediately conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A WARD CLERK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bamanji Eduiji Mistry, a Parsi, lately employed as a ward clerk in the Bombay Municipality, was again charged by Mr. L. W. Michael, Assistant Assessor, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of Rs. 87-12, being the amount of a bill payable by Haji Mahomed Baker, for property taxes. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the Municipality while Mr. Vijayker, pleader, defended the accused. On the evidence adduced before the Court, the Magistrate held the charge not proved and discharged the accused.

A HAY-CART ON FIRE.—On Wednesday afternoon a labour cart loaded with hay was being driven along Agripada Cross Lane, Chinchpoogly, when it was found to be on fire. On the alarm being given by a passerby, the driver Dagdoo Sadoo at once stopped the cart and unyoked the bullocks. But as soon as he removed the animals, the cart tilted up which increased the conflagration. The flames extended to a shed in the street and damaged the roof. The Municipal fire-brigade engines from Byculla and Chinchpoogly immediately repaired to the scene, but none of them were brought into requisition, as the fire had been put out by the people in the locality. The damage was estimated at Rs. 90. The cause of the fire was not known.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Chorappa Kristian, a Madrasi cook, aged fifty, residing in Sankli Tank Street, Byculla, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a table knife on Wednesday evening, in consequence of his having been out of employ for the last four months. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his injury, which was slight, was attended to and he was handed over to the police. The accused was yesterday, charged by Inspector Wheatley, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, with attempting to commit suicide. From the evidence given by his wife it appears that the man had often said that he would take his own life. On the evening in question, he picked up the knife and was cutting his throat, when she raised an alarm. A neighbour came up and wrenched the knife from his hand before he could inflict more serious injury than cut the skin of his throat. He committed a similar offence about fifteen years ago and was sent to jail for it. For the present offence he was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

THEFT BY A RAILWAY SIGNALLER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, D. N. Braganza, a signaller in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and doing duty at the Grant Road Station, was charged with stealing a quantity of sealing wax of the value of Rs. 5-4, the property of the Railway Company. One Francis Peries was charged with dishonestly retaining the stolen property. It appears that the two accused were stopped by a policeman on duty at the station on Wednesday morning and questioned with regard to a parcel in possession of Peries. As they could not satisfactorily account for the possession of the property, they were taken into custody. Enquiries were then made and it was ascertained that the first accused had stolen the wax from the goods yard and given it to Peries. The first accused pleaded intoxication. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced Braganza to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and Peries to Rs. 25. In default of the fines they were ordered to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month and fifteen days respectively.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Stanford brought on remand and again charged Fakir Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with attempting to murder his wife Cassibai and with attempting to commit suicide. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared to prosecute, the accused being defended by Mr. Athavale, pleader. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that Cassibai, who is a Hindu woman, had gone to Hyderabad to practise as a midwife. While there she became acquainted with the accused, who represented to her that he was a Hindu and a veterinary surgeon attached to a regiment at that station. Believing him in these representations, she married him and lived with him for some time. Subsequently she found that the man was a Hindu and had no occupation. A quarrel arose between them. The accused asked for her ornaments, which were then in possession of her daughter in Bombay. She refused to do so and came to Bombay and put up at her daughter's house at Chikalwady, Grant Road. The accused followed her. On the 13th November last they had an altercation about the ornaments, when it was alleged the accused stabbed the woman in the stomach with a knife and then attempted to take his own life by cutting his throat. The defence was that the woman stabbed the man first. The Magistrate, on the evidence, adduced, committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Gandy, appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling at the High Court yesterday, on behalf of Messrs. Asquith and Lord, to oppose an application for extension of time in the suit brought by Mr. N. M. Wadia against Messrs. Thacker and Co. and others, in which Messrs. Fischer and Co. were ordered to vacate the premises occupied by them on the 15th inst. The learned counsel said that his clients had received notice of a motion to be made for extension of time till the 31st inst., but counsel was now informed that Messrs. Fischer and Co., had abandoned the motion and he therefore, now applied for the costs incurred by his clients. The motion was abandoned after affidavits had been made and brief was handed to counsel. Mr. Kirkpatrick read the correspondence regarding the motion and submitted that his clients were entitled to their costs.

Mr. Percy Fischer, who appeared in person, said that on the 14th instant, after the notice of motion had been served on Messrs. Asquith and Lord, he prevailed upon the old occupant of his new premises to vacate it; and he sent a note to Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble the same evening which however, did not reach them till the following morning. He commenced removing his things on the morning of the 15th inst. and saw Mr. Richardson (of Messrs. Asquith and Lord) and told him that he would vacate their premises by 9 o'clock that evening. He was sorry if, under these circumstances, Messrs. Asquith and Lord incurred any expenses.

Mr. Justice Starling ordered Mr. Fischer to pay the costs of the motion.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	7	31
[redacted]ket, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	15	17	33
[redacted]twady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	5	7	13
[redacted]gon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	24	11	30
[redacted]l, Sewri and Sion	2	3	13
[redacted]him and Worli	3	2	7
[redacted] Division	0	0	0
[redacted]sident and Unknown	0	0	0
[redacted]als	0	6	19
Total	57	55	151
[redacted]lague deaths to date	101,986	83,646	
[redacted] date last year	59	45	170

REVERSAL OF CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES.

MR. H. P. RENDALL, acting Sessions Judge of Satara, in October last, convicted Tukaram bin Vithu and two others of dacoity and sentenced the first two accused to rigorous imprisonment for five years each, and the third for four years. An appeal from the decision was heard at the High Court on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton. The Government Pleader, Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, appeared for the Crown.

The facts of the case for the prosecution were these. Some Banias had been to Vitta to trade and were returning at night in carts when they were attacked by some dozen dacoits who stoned and beat them and robbed them of property including cash valued at Rs. 677-12-0. The Banias and cartmen then went to Khamballa village and complained to the police patel, who informed the Foujdar. The latter made enquiries, which involved the present accused, who are residents of Koondal; and they were searched for and found to have absconded. They were arrested in Koondal a year later. There was the evidence of the Banias robbed and a cartman, corroborated by the evidence of the police patel of Khamballa, who first saw the injuries and heard their story. The night, said the Sessions Judge, was a dark one, and only accused No. 2 was recognised at the time by Dnyanu, a witness who said he knew No. 2 well, that he would not hire out his cart at Vitta, and that No. 2 was the man who drove off the cart at the time of the dacoity. The Sessions Judge was convinced that the witnesses had been very careful to confine their allegations to what they actually saw. Rama Dhondi stated that he met the accused, whom he knew perfectly well, going with others towards Vitta on the evening of the dacoity; that he mentioned the circumstance to his brother, and heard of the dacoity next morning. The Khamballa police patel said that the other accused, when they produced property gave the names of the present accused. The latter absconded from Koondal immediately after the dacoity, and were arrested only on their return a year later. The evidence appeared to the Sessions Judge to conclusively prove the accused's guilt. It showed that the accused were implicated at once and from the very first, and they did not allege any enmity or suggest any reason why a false case should have been got up against them. They were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the appeal, said: The confessions of Tanya and Khandu (other accused persons) were not evidence against the present accused. They could only be used to contradict the depositions given in the Sessions Court by Tanya and Khandu. There is thus practically no reliable evidence against Nos. 1 and 3, and we must direct their acquittal and discharge. The appeal of No. 2 is dismissed.

MR. JOHN MOTT IN BOMBAY.

TEMPTATIONS OF YOUNG MEN.

MR JOHN R. MOTT (Yale University) who has been styled the "Student Leader of the World" delivered a lecture last evening at the Framji Cawasji Institute, the subject of the discourse being "Temptations of educated young men in all lands." The hall and gallery were crowded by native students. Mr. N. G. Velinker presided.

The chairman in introducing the lecturer to the meeting said that Mr. Mott was a very remarkable young men's man and had a considerable influence on the thoughts and aspirations of young men all the world over. He had the power of stimulating thoughts amongst young men and of engaging their hearts and consciences for everything that was good and noble. It would be admitted that at the present time young men were fiercely tempted in all civilized countries and therefore there was no subject which appealed them more closely than the one on which Mr. Mott had selected to address them.

The lecturer said that he esteemed it a great honour to meet so many of the educated young men of this great city. The young men of Bombay were not strangers to him, as he had the pleasure of meeting a large number of them on the occasion of his former visit to the city. Coming to the subject of the evening Mr. Mott said that all men were tempted; young men were specially so. He was inclined to think that educated young men were more fiercely tempted than any other class of young men. They had temptations not only in the realm of the body but also in the realm of intellect, which were more subtle and serious in their nature. Educated men were more fiercely tempted because of the sedentary habits of their life. The temptations which he had found common to students and other educated young men in all countries which he had visited included the following: The temptation to impurity, the temptation to intemperance which was increasing in many quarters, the temptation to dishonesty and hypocracy, that was to say professing of things which they did not possess, the temptation to intellectual pride, which by the way was attended with far more dangerous consequences than it might at first appear, and the temptation to unbelief in the supernatural. The lecturer then explained at length the dangers to which the victims of these temptation, were exposed. He said that habits of impurity undermined a man's constitution, haunted his mind, destroyed his power of concentration weakned his will power, destroyed his self respect and reputation.

At the close of the lecture Mr. Velinker proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was cordially accorded.

AMBULANCE.

MEETING OF THE BOMBAY CENTRE.

AT a meeting of the Managing Committee held on January 15th, in the absence of Colonel W. H. Riddell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was voted to the chair. There were present:—Mrs. E. M. Slater, Dr. A. M. Benson, Miss Willoughby Jones, Dr. Cowasjee E Dadachanjee, Mr. E. H. Aitken, Major J. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., Mr. E. A. Kenon, Dr. Dinanath B. Naik Dandekar, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Rao Bahadur Vitalrao K. Vandekar, and Mr. George Lund, honorary secretary. It was announced that his Excellency the Governor would present certificates of qualification in "First Aid" at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 21st instant, at 5-15 p. m. A sub-committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements, composed of the following members:—Colonel W. H. Riddell, Mrs E. M. Slater, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Major J. Lloyd Jones, Mr. E. A. Kenyon, and Dr. Cowasjee E. Dadachanjee.

It was announced that her Excellency Lady Northcote had consented to become patroness, and by subscribing Rs. 75 became a life member of the "Centre."

It was proposed by Major J. Lloyd Jones, seconded by Mr. E. H. Aitken, and carried, that the best thanks of the Managing Committee be conveyed to her Excellency.

It was proposed by Dr. Dadachanjee, seconded by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, and carried, that the following gentlemen be added to the Managing Committee:—Mr. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police Dr. N. N. Katrak, L. M. & S.; Mr. K. N. Kabraji and Rao Bahadur Narayen Vaidya.

It was proposed by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, seconded by Mr. Mir Aun Ali, and carried that the following gentlemen be honorary surgeons:—Dr. C. R. Marrott, M.B., C.M.; Dr. N. N. Katrak, L. M. & S. and Dr. A. P. Kitnore, L. M. & S.

It was proposed by Mr. Mir Aun Ali, seconded by Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, and carried that the report of the sub-committee recommending the acception of the translations of "Shepherd's First Aid Manual" in Gujarati, by Dr. D. M. Mehta, honorary surgeon to the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Baroda, and in Marathi, by Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, L. M. & S., of Bombay, be adopted; that the chief secretary in London be informed to that effect, and that 100 copies of each should be purchased out of the funds of the Centre, and placed at the disposal of the honorary secretary for gratuitous distribution.

A letter to the honorary secretary from the Secretary of the Millowners Association, saying that "I have laid your letter of the 13th ultimo before the committee of the Millowners Association, who considered it in the most sympathetic spirit, but instructed me to say that they cannot see their way to take any action in the matter," was read and ordered to be recorded with the keenest feeling of regret.

Progress reports were read showing the work done since December 24th. It was stated that Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F.R.C.S., Ahmedabad, had completed a course of instruction in "First Aid" to the local police, twelve of whom had qualified.

KENNEDY SEA FACE CAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—Owing to the Plague epidemic a large number of the people go to reside in the camps. Now there are the Pathare Prabhu Health Camps No. II, the Brahmin Camps No. II, the Davadnya Camps, the Kshatriya Kayasta, Christian and the Parsi Camps situate all between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Churney-Road Gardens. The way to these camps is from the two railway foot bridges, one near the gardens and the other near the Hindu Sonapur. Sir, as there are at present more than a thousand souls residing in these camps it is but natural that some come back to the camps from their daily avocations after sunset. Now on neither side of the bridges is there a single lantern and people are greatly inconvenienced, I know of some persons who have stumbled while descending the bridges. Besides there are to be seen a large number of "budmashis" either sitting or sleeping near and about these bridges and at times they terrify the passengers by. May I suggest to the Municipal authorities concerned to fix two lamps on the bridges and the same number along the road to the camps at intervals.—Yours, &c.,

V. S. KOTHARE.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

TATA VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Wednesday last, says:—Mr. Batchelor, the Session Judge, with the aid of a jury, on Friday, disposed of a murder case, in which Abdul Umed and Somala Ugad of the village of Begad, in the taluka of Dhandhuka, were charged with killing one Punja Jamal, of the same taluka. The case for the prosecution was that on 27th September last, accused No. 2 asked the deceased Punja to go with him to the village of Khas to pass a few days with him there. The deceased, on reaching the outskirts of the village of Khas, was attacked by a person with a stick who was coming on horse back from the opposite direction. This man was supposed to be the accused No. I who was not known to the witnesses who saw him beating the deceased. During the police investigation, No. I was said to have been identified from among a crowd of other people. The deceased died on the spot from the injuries he received. Inquiries were conducted by the police three days after the occurrence. A number of witnesses were brought to show that No. 2 and the deceased were going in the direction of the village of Khas, but the evidence was not of a conclusive nature. The evidence failed to convince the Jury as to the guilt of the accused and they returned a verdict of not guilty. The Court thereupon discharged both the accused persons.

Mr. W. J. Goodrich, B. A., the Principal of the Gujerat College, having sent in his resignation, owing to ill health will, it is said, retire from the service from April next. Mr. Goodrich has returned from Europe, where he had gone to recruit his health, as but he has been advised by medical men to leave India, he is going to England for good. Mr. Jamsetji Edalji Daruwala, M. A. B. Sc. will act as the Principal of the College, until the appointment of another person to the post. It is very likely that the Government will appoint a native as the head of the College.

At 4 p.m., to-day, in the Hamabhai Institute, the Collector will hold a public meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad for the purpose of laying before them a proposal for the establishment of a memorial to the late Queen Empress by the erection of a statue surrounded by a garden, to be laid out on the river-side adjacent to the Ellis Bridge.

The Collector will also lay before the public an offer on certain conditions of the Government to present to the public the site required for the garden.

The city mortality of the week, ending the 9th inst., was 218, as against 230 of the previous week. Of this 171 persons died from fever and the rest from various other causes. The births registered during the same week were 91.

On Friday last, when the quarterly general meeting of the local Council was held, the Municipal building, was lighted up by incandescent kerosine lamps. The lamps were put up by Mr. Hormasji Jamsetji Anklesaria, an enterprising Parsi merchant of Ahmedabad. It is the intention of the Municipality to light up the principal streets of the city by these kerosine lamps. The business transacted by the Council was the adoption of the report of the School Board Committee to admit a number of free students into the various Municipal schools. Also a letter from the Lady Superintendent of the Female Training College was read. It stated that the Annual Report of the College would be presented shortly. Mr. Coverton, the Educational Inspector, was present.

THE STUDENTS' LAMENT.

How keenly the students of the Elphinstone College feel being shut off from the breeze and the sea view by the erection of buildings in front of them may be gathered from the following letter which we give as it reaches us:—

Sir,—A complaint had been raised in your yesterday's issue regarding the surroundings of the Elphinstone College quarters and assistance seemed to have been sought from a proper source.

Surely sympathy has ever its flow. A friend feels for a friend; a brother consoles a brother; a mother pities her child and so the Government loves her people. Now the foundations of buildings have been laid and it is fruitless to raise vain cries of reproach on any one; but as an infant, for want of food, sighs and shrieks, so should we seek succour from our "benign mother" by letting her know our wants and she only, who had looked to our needs in the past, shall now relieve us from our wants.

How sad to imagine that students, residing on ground floor and complaining already of darkness and moisture, will see no ray piercing their doors when the lofty buildings shall be raised in their front and how unbearable will it be, if it proves true which they imagine that they shall be troubled with the nefarious smell of smoke and filth. How wearied shall some of us feel, who, when free from their monotonous task, had run with delight to the green open plain for their exercise bouts and who now find that they are deprived of that pleasure! The eye had always looked with delight on the wide ocean; the mind had always meditated upon the evening sun just as his red face was cut by the shining horizon on the sea. How afflicting, that such delightful scenes and objects of meditation should be shut off from the mind's eye and thus we should be left dull and paralysed for want of proper food! surely we are the patients and we pray the benign mother doctor to extricate us from this permanent calamity.

F.

THE LATE MR BYRAMJEE CAMA.

MESSRS. JAIEMETRAM NANABHAI, and S. S. Setlur, Secretaries of the Bombay Graduates Association, sent the following letter of condolence to Mr. Naorojee P. Cama, father of the twin Camas, the death of one of whom was cabled three days ago:—"Dear Sir,—On behalf of ourselves and as Secretaries of the Bombay Graduates Association, we beg to express our sympathy with you and your family in the unexpected sad bereavement which was announced this morning. The bright academic career of your gifted son raised high hopes in all the educated members of Indian Society, that he and his brother would long serve their mother-land in the high posts which they were expected to occupy. But the cruel hand of death has snatched away, one of them and this loss is not of your family alone but of the whole country. Mr. Byramjee Cama's untimely death is sure to be received in all parts of the Presidency with profound grief. May God grant you strength to bear the irreparable loss."

To this the following answer was received:—Dear Sirs,—Allow me to tender you and through you to the Bombay Graduates Association, my humble acknowledgment of your letter of condolence and sympathy in our bereavement. The sudden and untimely death of an humble, obedient and loving child, as my son Byramjee was is an irreparable loss. But the thought that he has gone only to live in a better and more blissful world than this is the only solace that I and my family take in this, our heaviest affliction. And the expression of sympathy of kind friends like you help us to submit with patience and resignation to the Divine will of the All-mighty.—Yours, &c.

NAOROJI P. CAMA.

AN APPEAL BY THE COLLECTOR WITHDRAWN.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, in the case of Gokli Godu Naikin against the Collector of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Scott, Advocate General, appeared before the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar on Wednesday, and informed their lordships that he was instructed by Government to withdraw the appeal made by them on payment of the costs of the plaintiff and respondent. It was an appeal by the Collector of Bombay against a decision of the Revenue Judge, Mr. Sanders-Slater, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff Gokli, setting aside the enhancement of assessment made by the Collector. The circumstances of the case have already been reported. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the Collector the appellant and defendant, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the paintiff and respondent. Their lordships accordingly allowed the appeal to be withdrawn.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the Ailments, Complaints and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, Canker and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Fultala 1692 tons Captain T Johnston will sail to day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Florio Rubattino S N Co's steamer Nilo, 1,508 tons Captain S Pietro, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Venice, 27th December, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 15 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,011 tons, Captain B H Bullen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 31st December, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Booldana, 2,143 tons, Captain H J Brooks, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Morgan, Mr R F Twiss and 15 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company steamer Pachumba, 544 tons Captain R. J. Rickford arrived in Bombay harbour, yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 71 cases opium and the following passengers,—Capt. H. A. Phillips R. N., Mr. W. Serebramkoff, Miss Kershaw, Mr. Davison, Mr J. Anderson, Mr. J.J. Bimnues, Master Savage, 17 natives and 30 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	Nilo s	Pietro	Venice, Dec 27
	Nizam s	Bullen	Rangoon, Dec 31
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Beira s	Pencell	Madras
	Maritta s	Paul	Dunkirk
	Nerite s	Stock	Genoa, &c.
	Afghan s	Dexter	Mauritius
	Assyria s	Skinner	Persian Gulf
	Okhla s	Kendall	Calcutta
	Clio s	Hoggia	Marseilles
	Yarra s	Negre	Marseilles
	Booldana s	Brooks	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Fultala, Johnston, obtained her port-clearance yesterday, for Calcutta and coast ports.

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Orissa, for China, &c.
" Nilo, for Venice, &c.
" Nizam, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 13th—Strs. Alboin, Curtis, Bangkok 26th Dec. City of Belfast, Brooks, Saliff, 19th Dec. and Pentukota Parsons Rangoon 10th Jan.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13—Strs. Hindu, Indra, Onda and Kistna.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
Dec. 28	Vortigern	Calcutta
Jan. 4	Baron Cowdor	Calcutta
8	Elax	Batoum
	Gwalior	Rangoon
11	Clan Lamont	Vizagapatam
12	Battersea Bridge	London
14	Uckenfels	Bremen
	Flamingo	Calcutta

DAILY IMPORTS—JANUARY 16.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Sinclair s—50 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Peninsular s—51 cases liqueurs, Thipson and Co.
FROM BORDEAUX.
R Rubattino, s—330 cases brandy, D Cowasjee, 263 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy, 203 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Salazie s—23 cases still wine, Cutler Palmer and Co.
D Balduino s—70 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.
FROM MARSEILLES.
R Rubattino s—53 cases Claret, F Kufiner and Co; 48 cases vermouth, D Cowasjee, 51 cases vermouth, D Dadabhoy.
FROM ANTWERP.
Golden fels s—197 cases window glass H Allibhoy.
FROM TRIESTE.
Clio s—22 bales paper S A S Dawood.
FROM HAMBURG.
Johannesberger s—5 hogsheads rectified spirit D Cowasjee.
Rothenfels s—6 hogs heads rectified spirit D Cowasjee.
FROM GENOA.
R Rubattino s—25 bundles provision L Deevraz.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 17.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1193—Payne G S and M—H Kurondas Ramdas Bhanjee and other vs Maganlal Kankerchan and others.
1115—Smetham B and N—Canjee Arjoon vs Methabai—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard.
1157—Ardeshir H D and Co—Premchund Roychund and another vs Hajee Joosub Hajee Abd Satar—Thakurdas and Co.
1175—Thakurdas and Co—Shaik Ismail alis Shaik Moosa and others vs Amirbibi widow and others—Smetham B and N and In person. (For postponement).
1147—Mulla and M—Sakri alias Ratanvahu widow vs Shamji Liladhur and others—Payne G S and M and Bhaishunker and K.
1163—Mulla and M—Tulsidas Dhunjee vs Naranjee Purman nd—Craigie L and O.

Referrence from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

302-11126-01—Smitham B and N—Hajee Futtan Mahomed and others vs the [illegible] Marine Insurance Co Ld.,—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

42-00—Dikshit and D—Khundero Pandurung vs Dadabhoy Narayen and others—Smetham B and N.—Part heard
3-01—Crawford and Co—Manakbai Crushnajee Cnidle vs Rukumabai widow—Jamsetjee and R—Part heard.
4-01—Mathurbhai J and C—Sorabjee Dossabhoy Bhathena vs Keshavlal Jugjeewan—Mansukla. D and J.
6-01—Mulla and M—Ali Mahomed Elias vs Tar Mahomed Hajee B—Payne G S and M.
8-01—Payne G S and M—[illegible] widow vs Sulleman Haji Alli—Sorabjee and J.
12-01—Daphtary and F—Boojee Moorarjee and others vs Maneckvahoo widow—Madhowjee V.
35-01—Bhaishunker and K—Bhugwanlal Chugonlal and others vs Gordhundas Nursey and others—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama.
2-01—Mulla and M—[illegible] Laljee vs Thakar Liliadhur Mathuradas and others—Little and Co.
14-01—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs Rosa Angela Fernandes—Sorabjee and J.
18-01—Nanu and H—Shamoai widow vs Jehangir Eduljee Laher—Kanga and P.
20-01—D D Homer—Visanu B Kanekar vs Krishna B Mahadeshwar D and [illegible].
115-01—Unwala and P—Soonabai widow vs Cooverjee Nusserwanjee and other K and Patel
23-01—D and J—Hirjee Manjee vs Gokuldas Madhowjee—T D and L
27-01—C and Vaidya—Lakhabasey Hirjee vs Nagsey Karpal—M J and M
23-11—N M Cama—Bhaishunker Naron vs Bhugwanlal Chugonlal and other—B and K.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKER.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

329-90—Ardeshir H D and Co—Poonumchund Karamchund vs The Hitwarde Cotton Mills Co—Matubhai J and M.
656-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Merwanjee Cooverjee vs Lady Janbai widow and another—Muljee and V.
617-90—Mulla and M—Tricumdas Hemraj vs Tulsidas Hemraj—Little and Co.
670-90—Payne G S and M—Rajun boy Jooma vs Meghjibhoy Mahomed and another—Crawford B and Co.
737-90—Edgelow G and W—Cassum Noormahomed vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan—Nanu and H.
525-01—In person—Meya Mahomed Kuyamoodin vs Esmailjee Ebrahimjee Kulwa and others—Captain and V.
569-01—Payne G S and M—Godavribai vs Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy and another—Smetham B and N.
570-01—Mantri and B—Revabai vs Balkrishna Keshav Naik—J and R.
368-01—Bhaishunker and K—Khoja Moladina Laljee and another vs Khan Bahadur Hajee Sajun Laljee and others—Payne G S and M.
519-01—Payne G S and M—Hormusjee Sorabjee vs The Tapidas Vurjdas S and W Company—Chitnis and M.
531-01—N M Cama—Shamjeebhai Daju vs Rahimtoola Cassum—Payne G S and M.
551-01—H Dayabhai—Thobhanbhai Damjee vs N C Macleod and another—Edgelow G and W.
486-01—Daphtary and F—Tokersey Shamjee and others vs Trikumjee Shewjee and another—Matubhai J and M.
393-14792-1—Captain and V—Mahomed Ahmed Jan vs Bertie Smith and Co—Kanga and P.
201-01—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Kesservahu alias Ramabai widow vs Runchordas Hurridas and another—Payne G S and M.
521-01—Smetham B and N—Messrs. Aldridge Salmon and Co vs Joshi Hirjee Govindjee and others—Mulla and M and Payne G S and M.
45-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Muncherjee Bhicajee Pagdivala and others vs Vadilal Mulchand—Smitham B and N

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Allourd B Miss
Ashe L Miss
Beni Prasad
Berry C E
Blow T B
Brown M Miss
Campbell F A
Clarke R J
Collier E B
Couch Miss
De Harinath
Dewing, C
Fenton W H
Frankian H
Gardiner H N
Goretti L
Graham G E R
Hanterives, L D
Harper, F E
Ike F H
Levy Otto
Machland F C
Mallinson Miss
Margeson L Miss
Mejani M
Millet M
Mirza M
Montague Mrs
Moore Mabel Miss
Murer C
O'Connor C Miss
Omeara Claude
Pozzi T
Preisman E
Rachman S Mrs
Ralla Ram
Rosenberg F
Rumian V Miss
Rylands R
Ryves, A E Mrs
Sanderson B
Sanker A Mrs
Scott A Miss
Shepherd E Miss
Silva Livio
Soares L
Sylvester J D
Vally M M Mahwail
Vaxfegur Carle
Vrooman, Miss
Zeller W

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.

Madame SCHUMANN—

"I have asked for an ERARD Piano."

MENDELSSOHN, writing from Germany—

"The difference between your instruments and those which are manufactured here is so great! It is like hearing a full Orchestra near a small Piano."

WAGNER to LISZT—

"Get an ERARD on the ninety-nine years' system or any other system."

LISZT—

"Those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well."

Sir JULIUS BENEDICT—

"It would be impossible to improve the touch, and never have I heard richness and mellowness so admirably combined as in the last WORK of ART of 18 Great Marlborough Street"

M. PADEREWSKI—

"I play only on an ERARD whenever obtainable."

Mdlle CHAMINADE—

"I have cherished your Pianos since I first began to play."

ERARD PIANOFORTES:
(As supplied to the Royal Palaces).
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ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES.
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
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GUARANTEE
that EVERY ARTICLE to which it is affixed is made of
PURE SOUND WOOL
and
NOTHING BUT WOOL.
ASK FOR
The "LALIMLI" Brand,
and see that you get it.
EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF
PURE WOOL
GOODS MANUFACTURED.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN,
COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th January 1902.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 18th instant.

2. The Rifle Range at Coorla will be reserved for Class Firing on Saturday next, the 18th instant, from 6-30 a.m. to 5 p.m. All members who have not yet commenced their Class Firing are requested to do so with the least possible delay.

3. It is notified for information that attendance at the Rifle Range on Saturday next, for Class Firing will count as Commanding Officer's Parade.

4. Letter E Company (Cyclist) will parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 7 a.m. to-day (Friday), the 17th instant.

Dress:—Drill order, (leather Chin Straps and Helmet Buttons will be worn).

Attendance at this parade will count as Commanding Officer's Parade

5. All Members who have already completed their Class Firing will be credited with a Commanding Officer's Parade for Saturday next, the 18th instant, by Head-quarters only.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th January 1902.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow (Saturday) as follows:—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies at 3-15 p.m., (Members who cannot attend at this hour are requested to proceed straight to Colaba North Fort). No. 3 Company at 2-30 p.m. sharp to proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

2. The Corps will be inspected by the Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, to-morrow (Saturday).

The Commanding Officer requests that members will make a special efforts to attend this parade.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 17th January.

Trooper W Muir, Punjab Light Horse, is attached to the Corps and posted to A Troop.

Messrs. F L V Joyce and W M Haffkine having joined are taken on the strength and posted to B Troop.

Mr O S Piper having joined is taken on the strength and posted to C Troop.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.
Commanding B. L. H.

LECHARD FILS
BORDEAUX
SAINT-JULIEN.

THIS WINE is produced solely from grapes grown in the district of Saint-Julien in a vineyard the property of Messrs. LECHARD FILS. This is a guarantee in itself of its purity, and permits the growers to recommend it as a thoroughly
SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.
SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
ART JEWELLERS
AND
SILVERSMITHS
By Appointment.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
GOLD AND SILVER
SUITABLE FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS,
SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES.
MODERATE PRICES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

THE PIANOLA,
THE MOST PERFECT PIANO PLAYER OF THE 20TH CENTURY.
Can be seen and heard at
S. ROSE & CO.'S,
FORT, BOMBAY.

GENTS'
EVENING DRESS.

Dress SUITS Silk Lined.	From	Rs. 75-0
Dress JACKETS	,,	35-0
Dress SHIRTS	,,	4-0.
Dress GLOVES	,,	1-8
Dress TIES	,,	0-8
Dress SOCKS	,,	1-4
Dress PUMPS	,,	9-12
White SILK GLOVES	,,	2-0

Asquith & Lord, Ld.
OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HEILGERS—CHATER—January 9, at St Paul's Church Asansol, by the Rev G Mackonochie, Frederick William eldest son of the late W Heilgers, of London and Calcutta, to Evelyn, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Chater, of Evelyn Lodge, Asansol.

MATHEW—WARWICK—January 6, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev H B Hyde, M A, chaplain to the Bishop, Captain Charles Montague Mathew, I M S, son of the late Deputy Surgeon-General Theobald Mathew, M B, I M S, to Mabel Isabel, eldest daughter of John Bristow Warwick, of Calcutta.

KEMP'S LIST.
— P. V. I. —
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
A NERVINE TONIC.

THIS wonderful medicine restores nervous waste, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves." An excellent stimulant taking the place of the insidious "Peg"; as a tonic to the convalescent it is unrivalled. It contains very powerful Nerve Foods, such as Phosporus, Damiana, Coca, &c., combined in such a manner as to form an Elegant Pharmaceutical Preparation.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1902.

RUSSIA'S MISFORTUNES.

IT is not Christianlike, perhaps not wholly human to make merry over the misfortunes of others. But it is sometimes comforting to find that others are as badly off as ourselves. When we read of German revenue deficits and Russian financial difficulties, it tends to console us when we set them in the balance against light trade returns and sickly crop reports. A "Standard" Moscow correspondent tells us that in commercial circles there a feeling of considerable unrest prevails in view of the financial problems which will have to be met at the end of the year. The banking interest, on the other hand, is said to be excited with the pleasurable anticipation of a return to the more profitable course of business which it enjoyed before M Witte had made such dispositions as kept the exchange value of the rouble practically stable, and took other measures to stop all attempts at speculation. It is feared that, unless M. Witte contrives to secure a foreign Loan in time for the New Year, the Ministry of Finance will lose the power of controlling the value of the rouble, the gold standard will have to go, and things will return to the former state of perpetual up-and-down movements, dependent chiefly upon the operations of foreign Bourses. The Odessa correspondent of the same journal asserts that Russia is now undoubtedly entering upon a period of nervous activity, partly, it may be, as a result of the immense material progress she made during the last decade. As proof of this progress the doubling of the Budget in that period is quoted. The Russian State Revenue in 1900 was 1,736,589,000 roubles. Ten years ago, in 1891, it was 928,789,000 roubles. If from this enormously increased total revenue be deducted the various loans raised, there still appears a sum of 803,000,000 roubles in excess of the revenue of a decade ago; and if the same progressive growth in the Budget may be anticipated in the future—and the newly-opening era of Russia's industrial and commercial development promises such result—the Imperial Revenue at the end of the first quarter of the century should reach the colossal figure of three milliards seven hundred million roubles. Comparing the State disbursement, ordinary and extraordinary, for last year with those of 1891, one finds that the former exceeds the latter by 779,000,000 roubles. Of this increased outlay 325,000,000 roubles were spent on railways. The Ministry of Finance was credited with 172,000,000 chiefly for the introduction and administration of the Spirit Monopoly. The War Department took 142,000,000 and the Navy 43,000,000 roubles. So that these four accounts, Railways, Spirit Monopoly, Army, and Navy, absorbed altogether 625,000,000 of roubles, the remainder being taken by eleven other Departments—such, for example, as the Ministry of Justice, 22,000,000; the Ministry of Agriculture, 16,000,000; the Holy Synod, 12,000,000; and the Ministry of Public Instruction, 10,000,000 of roubles. Reading of these enormous figures, it is not easy to imagine that the country is in financial straits, but difficulties are seriously anticipated. What Russia now especially seeks, we are told, is a sound economic basis, whereupon to adjust by degrees the enormous outlay on railways, during the last ten years, without prejudicing the progressive increase of those armaments which are said to be necessary to the preservation of peace. Russia's national debt is equivalent to £728,457,000, a sum which includes £250,000,000 incurred in respect of railways. The year's expenditure on China was put down at sixty-two million roubles, and that amount is likely to be greatly exceeded. According to a Siberian journal, out of some two hundred and forty million roubles that the East China Railway has cost the Russian Government, there are no accounts forthcoming for more than ten million roubles of the expenditure. The troubles in Manchuria were made the most of by the astute engineers of the line to get rid of every kind of document which might throw light upon the way in which the money actually went. It is matter of common knowledge that every engineer of any rank connected with the building of this line has become wealthy in a period brief even for Russian officials engaged upon Government work. The Adjunct Minister of Finance is engaged in the hopeless endeavour to trace some of the methods which have been in operation during the past two years there. Then Russia finds herself in the position of having to provide means for combating plague in addition to which she has furnished to fight epidemic of typhus. Further, there is scarcity in many of the agricultural districts. A very trying time is before Russia and she will have all she can do within her own doors without troubling much with foreign affairs.

INTERNATIONAL RIVALRIES AND PROGRESS.

"INTERNATIONALISM" has in these days a more respectable sound than it had when the word was associated with the doings of a revolutionary organization. It aims more at evolving a sympathetic regard for each other among the nations than at any active union for common ends, and it is not incompatible with the keenest international rivalry in commerce and empire building. The newer internationalism is more concerned with the study of our competitors' good points, so that we may beat them. British manufacturers, for instance, are just now taking an appreciative interest in things American not so much from a desire to cultivate a love for them or for Brother Jonathan, as from anxiety to eclipse the products of Yankee workshops. For the present "internationalism" is less altruistic than practical, is less a display of brotherly love among the great nations of the world than an exhibition of the mutual respect of powerful adversaries. But to the visionary the fact "that we have reached the latter stage in international relations is the certain sign of the ultimate realisation of Tennyson's dreams. Though the period when the war-drum shall throb no longer and the battle flags be furled is still too remote for those of us who are not visionary to see, there is still some interest in discussing a few of the points its possibility suggests. In "the North American Review" Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie has an article on "American Opportunities and Education" in which he touches on international relations from the sympathetic side. He sees in the trend of modern political and commercial interest the working out of historical evolution, which utimately, he believes, will lead to the union of East and West. We have been told on the authority of a once potent oracle that "East is East and West is West, nor ever the twain will meet," but, perhaps, this oracle is no more to be accepted as a guide on historical evolution than on the advantages of British sports. Mr. Mabie has apparently more imagination than the professed poet for viewing the importance of the East in international commerce and the great political and imperial questions which will have to be decided in the Orient, he observes that no change seems too vast to be credible, and no reorganization of society too radical to come to pass. But we do not gather that the imaginative magazine writer foresees a general fusion of races, so much as the progress of all races in civilization. The great movement of the future, he says, is international, but each nation it appears will develop along its own lines and will bring to the common stock its own peculiar contribution and achievement. There is little difficulty about accepting these views so far as the nations of the West are concerned. But the writer asserts that the great historical evolution will not pause until it has re-united the East and the West. The East is to-day the centre of the interest and thought of the world, and though the great nations are there facing each other in what appears to be selfish commercial and military competition, that competition is, after all, we are assured, really a new stage in the evolution of the common human life of the different races. In the course of political evolution hard knocks precede the achievement of the ballot box, even though they are sometimes also associated with that symbol of political freedom. In the same way it is a natural stage in the evolution of international amenities that the nations of the world should dissemble their love by military prowess and commercial rivalry. The philosopher can view it all serenely, for he knows that ultimately the hard knocks instil reason and civilization is advanced and levelled up by the process of knocking down. It is a paradox of progress that the power which can do the most mischief is also the greatest power for good and therefore the rivalries of the nations work ultimately to the advantage of the world. It appears to be Mr. Mabie's aim to make this point clear to the Americans. He urges them to further efforts after superiority—but superiority of ideas and training. The latter word covers a great deal, for it represents efficiency in everything that upholds a nation's power. "In the new world" he concludes, "as in the old world the highest prizes of life are within reach of the trained man alone, and in the great open field of the modern world the future belongs to the trained races."

IN FAVOUR OF CONSCRIPTION.

CAPTAIN SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, late of the 2nd Life Guards, has recently offered some suggestions to the War Office on the subject of compulsory service and its alternative. British antipathy to conscription he considers to be based on uninformed prejudice and he recommends what he terms a "mild ballot" on the lines suggested sometime ago by General Smith-Dorrien. This is made on the belief that the relative smallness of the number of recruits wanted for the British Army would warrant the provision of a most liberal system of exemption, and only a low percentage of the population need every year be trained to arms. The dread of compulsory service, he knows, is a bugbear born of an utter misconception as to the true meaning of the phrase so far as England is concerned. And Captain Arthur is of opinion that this misconception consists in supposing to a system of compulsory service for the British Army would closely resemble those in vogue in the Continent. So far as it understands the system, England is firmly opposed to conscription. But Captain Arthur urges that point which really demands consideration is not what the country will stand, but what external circumstances will impose on it. No one imagines that conscription would be pleasant; but on the assumption that the British people may find themselves called upon to choose between conscription and a huge disaster by foreign attack, they must of necessity choose the former. Until, however, Government decides what the numerical strength of the Army is to be, it is premature to discuss conscription, and though Captain Arthur may be well qualified to express an opinion, we do not imagine his views will be much appreciated of the War Office at the present time. When the strength of the Army has been fixed and present methods of obtaining recruits shall have been tried and found wanting—after increased pay and more generous treatment have been offered—it will be time to ask the nation if it favours conscription or prefers catastrophe. In time of emergency more men than were required offered their services to the country, and when next they are wanted will do so again. We do not believe the time will ever come when extreme measures will be found necessary to provide for the defence of the empire though, as Captain Arthur urges, there would be nothing in common between the slavish submission of the serf to his owner and the glad obedience of the loyal subject and good citizen, who recognises to the full the mutual obligation of the individual and his community—Each for all, and all for each.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.

No company has been issued in recent years which has attracted greater interest in Anglo-Indian and commercial circles generally than the Indian Development, Limited. The Company was formed for the purpose of engaging in and promoting various commercial and industrial enterprises in India, and among the important activities which the directors have in view are the growth, manufacture, and refining of sugar; the manufacture of rolling stock and work in connection with railway equipment; a concession from the Burma Government for mineral oil rights; and an interest in a concession from the Mysore Government. The Company, which owes its inception to Mr. C. S. Cox, who is one of the managing directors, has more than one difficulty to face in the way of such industrial development as is contemplated, and the chief of these is the almost insurmountable one of the fluctuation of the rupee. This it was at first thought must necessarily lend to trading operations in India, which when directed from London, an element of great risk. Since the currency of India has been established on a gold basis, however, trade has been facilitated. A representative of the "Financial Times" recently elicited some interesting information from Mr. Randle, the Secretary of the Company, as to its progress. The capital of the Company is £150,000, but this, Mr. Randle thinks, is not sufficient to justify the directors in engaging in all the undertakings at once. Immediately after the Company was formed the directors proceeded to the vigorous development of the sugar industry, with the result that there is reason to hope that dividends will be well in sight in the near future. Questioned on the subject of good markets for the Company's produce, Mr. Randle states, "Though we shall do the manufacturing part of the business, the sales will be conducted by the Company's agents in Muzaffarpur in the centre of Behar. You may rely upon it that there will be no difficulty in selling the sugar. There is an enormous market for sugar in India" Mr. Randle, it is interesting to note, does not consider that the imports of German and other beet sugar will affect the Company, on the contrary. The countervailing duty will give the Company advantages of no small degree, and they will be able to meet all competition. Mr. C. S. Cox is in India at present and is thoroughly going into the scheme relating to rolling stock and railway equipment.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 10th instant, left Suez at 1 a.m. yesterday.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the homeward Mails of the 11th instant arrived at Aden at 5 a.m., yesterday.

A WELL-KNOWN clergyman put his congregation to considerable trouble to preserve the necessary facial expression fitting to a solemn occasion when he phrased his prayer, not as "Thou who holdest in Thy hand the hearts of kings," but as "Thou who holdest in Thy hand the king of hearts."

MR. R. P. DEWHURST, of the Civil Service in the N.-W. Provinces, has just gained the Government reward of Rs. 2,000, by passing the High Proficiency Examination in Sanskrit. Mr. Dewhurst has now gained rewards in five different Oriental languages. This, combined with a Balliol scholarship, a double first in mathematics at Oxford, in addition to second class honours in classics, constitutes a record which, if not unique, has not often been equalled.

FISHERMAN in Upper India will be glad to learn that they will probably be able to get good sport in the Giri, which is easily accessible from Simla or Solon. More watchers have been employed to check poaching, and this year there should be a marked improvement in the stream. The Giri Fishing Club, which has its headquarters in Simla, lost some 25 to 30 of its members when the Indian Contingent was sent to South Africa, and this meant a serious financial loss; so that new members will be very welcome. Major Malleson has had to give up the Honorary Secretaryship, as he is proceeding to England; but a good successor has been found in Captain Baker-Carr, A. D. C. to the Viceroy, who will be glad to give any information to anglers who may think of fishing the Giri.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 14th was 899, giving a death-rate of 60·24 per annum per thousand as against 68·97, the corresponding period of last year, and 81·13 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 123 died from fevers; 250, plague; 1, small-pox; 2 measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 99, phthisis; 52, diseases of the nervous system; 124, affections of the respiratory organs; 42, diarrhœa, 27, dysentery; 30, still-born; 87, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 33; Brahmin, 25; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 466; Hindu low caste, 105; Musulman, 201; Parsee, 30; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 3; European, 2. The total number of births was 321 as against 244, the corresponding period of last year, and 235 the average over the past five years.

THE many friends of Sir Pertab Singh of Jodhpur will be delighted to learn that he is now ranked among the ruling Chiefs of India. As Maharaja of Idar he will take his position among the feudatory Princes, entitled to the full honour and dignity which attach to a Chief whose salute is fifteen guns. Idar is a State in Mahi Kanta, Bombay Presidency, and covers 1,900 square miles, with a population approaching 300,000, and a gross revenue of some six lakhs yearly. Sir Pertab's father, Takht Singh, came from the Ahmednagar branch of the Idar family, and there has always been a chance that the succession might revert to this branch. The Maharaja of Idar died last year, and his principal wife afterwards gave birth to a son who would have succeeded in natural course. But the boy died in November, and thus the gadi became vacant for the late Maharaja had not exercised his right of adoption, trusting that the Maharani would bear a son-and-heir. The Government of India have now selected Sir Pertab as Maharaja of Idar, and we doubt not that he will make an excellent ruling Chief. He has all the qualities that should make him popular with his new subjects.

THE Hon. Alfred Dobson, who has just been re-appointed Agent-General for Tasmania in London belongs to one of the Pioneer families of that colony. It is a family that has supplied half-a-dozen distinguished lawyers and Parliamentarians to the public life of the Antipodes. One, Sir William Lambert Dobson, became Chief Justice of Tasmania. Mr. Alfred Dobson is only 52, but he has a long record of public work to his credit as Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Speaker of the Tasmanian Popular Chamber. He first came to London thirty years ago, and qualified for the Bar at the Inner Temple.

SOME OLD TIME STORIES.

RECOLLECTIONS OF "VANESSA."

MEMORIES OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

IT is eleven years since Mary Louisa Boyle died—at the age of eighty. She was the friend of a great many of the most prominent men and women of her time. Among her intimates in the world of letters were Dickens, Browning, James Russell Lowell, and Tennyson, whose son, Hallam, married her niece in 1884. Her two novels, "A State Prisoner" and "The Forester," gave promise of a literary distinction that her social preoccupations alone prevented her from fulfilling. However, it has often been said by some who knew her best that she was even more gifted as a talker than as a writer. In her house in South Audley-street the salon of a bygone age survived.

A few years before her death, "Vanessa," the fanciful name by which she had long been known among her friends, began to write down the reminiscences which are collected in this volume, "Mary Boyle: Her Book." They are edited by her nephew, Sir Courtenay Boyle, who died a few months since. They are bright, pleasant, good-natured gossip about numberless persons and places in England and on the Continent. There is much in them that is merely trivial, but more which is of real interest, and not a little that is of permanent value. "I am proud of my descent," writes "Vanessa" in her introductory chapter, "because my forefathers were many of them great and good men; and I once boasted that I could find five of them in biographical dictionaries, inclusive of Robert Boyle, 'the divine philosopher of the world,' who has been described in one of the aforesaid books as 'the father of chemistry and the brother of the Earl of Cork.'"

Mary Boyle's father was Admiral Sir Courtenay Boyle, second son of the seventh Earl of Cork. In his youth the future Admiral was for a time a prisoner of Napoleon's Frenchmen in Egypt. He narrowly escaped being shot by the French General Menou (a vulgar bully) on a false charge. Many of her readers will wish that "Vanessa" had recorded more of her young impressions of Sheerness, where her father was for a time Superintendent during some last years of the old naval life. The Boyles' next official residence was in Somerset House. At that time, some eighty years ago, the view westwards from the windows of their new home was unobstructed as far as the Abbey and Westminster Bridge.

It was our great delight to go by water on Sunday afternoon to Westminster Abbey, and there is no doubt we occasionally cut a grand figure on the river; for when my father went out he had a splendid barge, rowed by boatmen clad entirely in scarlet, with black jockey caps, such as in those picturesque old days formed part of that beautiful river procession in honour of the Lord Mayor, on the 9th of November over the disappearance of which pageant I have often mourned. We occasionally had picnics, and went down to Greenwich or elsewhere in our splendid barge; and I well remember one day when I had the honour (for so it appeared to me) of dancing a reel with one of our scarlet boatmen and a blue jacket, a regular sail, who was one of the family.

In this year, 1901, there is some talk of restoring the old pageants on the river. Why not do it? The ninth chapter contains some pleasant recollections of the authoress's school days at Brighton, and of social life there during the last days of the Georgian epoch. "Vanessa" tells an amusing little anecdote about her at Brighton, Lord John Townshead, the old gourmet: He would often call to the footman, in the middle of dinner, and say in a querulous tone: "Tell the cook to come to me this moment," which occasioned rather an awkward pause. Then, on the entrance of the poor artiste, with very red face from the combined effects of the kitchen fire and mental confusion, he would address her in a voice of thunder: "Pray have the goodness to taste that dish, and tell me if you do not agree with me that it is beastly."

In 1836 Mary Boyle and her mother were the guests of the Duchess of Gloucester, sister of William IV., whose days were, as all men saw, numbered, so that "all eyes were fixed on his young successor, Princess Victoria." One day (it was Derby Day) as the mother and daughter were driving in the royal carriage down Grosvenor-place. "What wonder that the lowly occupants of that coach should be mistaken for the highest personages in the land. As we moved along, all heads were bowed, all hats raised. I took advantage of the occasion. I was about the same size, and of the same fair complexion and the same coloured hair as Princess Victoria, and I knew in a moment for whom I had the honour to be mistaken; so I imitated the courtesy which I felt sure her Royal Highness would have evinced in the same circumstances, and I bowed repeatedly, first from one and then the other window, but that with such deceitful haste that the imposture could not be detected. My mother expostulated with me on my effrontery, but to no purpose; I was so much pleased with my own joke that I continued it the whole length of Grosvenor-place.

Here is another memory of Queen Victoria: I saw her one night at the Opera House, where she went in state, and a brilliant reception awaited her. I do not think I had ever seen her since two or three years before, when at the opening of Parliament she mounted the steps of the throne, and kissed the hand of her uncle, William the Fourth, while the dear old king, in his sailor's uniform, surrounded by royal robes, stooped down and embraced the little princess, who was so soon to succeed him. In recalling that night at the Opera, I remember how, later in the evening, the door of the Royal box opened to admit the Duke of Wellington, who naturally shared in the honours of the evening. It was to me a touching, beautiful sight, to see the young Queen give her hand to the old warrior and lead him forward to the front to obtain a reception from the audience, scarcely second [illegible] to her own.

There is an abiding picture [illegible] description of Queen Victoria's coron[illegible] short and general: The splendour and [illegible] of that scene, the gorgeous dresses, the magnificent solemnity of the whole ceremony, do not recur so often to my recollection as the time when, seated on her regal chair, she received the homage of the peers of England. One of the eldest among them, Lord Rolle, who had passed the allotted span of life, in approaching to do her honour, tottered, and nearly fell to the ground, while she, with a gracious and merciful impulse, rose with outstretched arms to save him from what might have been a painful fall. I was just above the spot in question, and well remember the sort of buzz or whisper that spread far and near among those who witnessed this touching incident.

Coming to 1841, and the description of a trip to the Channel Islands, we find a pen and ink portrait of Sir William Napier, the old soldier, and historian of the Peninsular wars. At Guernsey, also, were Charles Kean and his company. Mr. and Mrs. Kean "were our constant guests at dinner."

They were cheerful and delightful companions, and from that day we contracted habits of friendship which ended only with their lives. I had an especial admiration for Mrs. Kean, and took a deep interest in her love story of how she and her husband had trodden the same stage in her early youth, when, as he himself informed me, she was the most beautiful girl he had ever seen; of how he flirted, and she loved; of how they parted, and did not meet again for many years; of how destiny once more brought them together in the respective characters of the hero and heroine of "The Honeymoon." Was not that a prophetic title?

Next we come upon one or two good stories of hunting parsons. An enthusiastic hunter was the Rev. D—— E——. This gentleman and his curate were "hunting with us one day," when the party came to a "blind bullfinch, at which several horsemen came to a dead stop." The gallant curate offered to ride at the fence. But the rector objected. "Hullo, I say," he cried out, "if you break your neck who is to preach my second sermon next Sunday?"

Another sporting ecclesiastic who frequented our meets was the Reverend Loraine Smith. He hunted in a purple coat, alleging as his reason that it was an episcopal colour—but I cannot tell what authority he could adduce for wearing bright yellow gloves embroidered in every tint. His Reverence was always well mounted, and was a keen sportsman.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GUARDS FOR THE CAPE.

REVIEW BY THE KING.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

His Majesty the King to-day inspected 1,300 Guardsmen, who are embarking for Capetown to-morrow. His Majesty, in addressing the men, said he hoped their duties would be less arduous than was the case with some of their predecessors, and also hoped the war would shortly be brought to a close.

MEDAL FOR THE MILITIA.

The King has approved the granting of a medal to the Militia units serving at Gibraltar, Malta and Egypt. The ribbon to be the same as the South African.

PRINCE HEINRICH.

Prince Heinrich sails for New York on the 15th February.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The "Daily Graphic" and "Daily Mail" state that Government has decided that if the Brussels Conference is not successful in abolishing the bounties, to protect Colonial sugar probably by countervailing duties.

With a view to anticipating the Budget, large quantities of sugar are pouring into England, and there is no more storage available on the Thames side.

NEW ZEALAND ON GERMAN CALUMNIES.

The Right Hon. Richard Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, in an indignant speech regarding the German allegations against our troops, declared that if the New Zealanders were insulted, they must have a preferential tariff and teach the Germans a lesson.

MARQUIS ITO IN ROME.

Signor Zanardelli, the Italian Premier, has received the Marquis Ito.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IN JAPAN.

At a dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce last night, the British commercial interests in Japan were discussed.

Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, who was present, expressed his appreciation of the great interest British manufacturers took in Japanese trade.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGREE AT POONA.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 16.

A reception was given to Sir M. M. Bhownagree at Poona, last evening, the leading Europeans, Parsis, Mahomedans and Hindus being present at the Council Hall to welcome him.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in an able speech spoke of the services of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and Sir Muncherjee, two distinguished Indians admitted to the British Parliament, and eulogized the labours of both on behalf of India. He also thanked the electors of Bethnal Green for the honour done by them to Sir Muncherjee without distinction of caste or creed.

An illuminated address, enclosed in a silver casket, was presented to Sir Muncherji, thanking him for his services to India.

Sir M. M. Bhownagree, in reply, thanked them and spoke at length on his Parliamentary work and the industrial needs of India and promised to be as unsparing in his future efforts as in the past, to do all the good in his power for his native country. He had, he said, nothing to regret in anything he had said in Parliament.

Refreshments were served in the beautifully illuminated grounds to a large gathering.

THE MISSING POONA STUDENT.

DISCOVERY OF REMAINS.

It is reported that the search in the Kulgi forest, Belgaum, has resulted in the discovery of a skull and some blood-stained clothing, believed to have belonged to the Canarese student Goudie, of the Forest Class, who was lost in the Forest on December 10th.

The [illegible] is that after being lost he fell in [illegible] which killed and devoured him.

CAS[illegible] IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

January 11th—Near Kroonstadt, wounded—Lieutenant Pearson, 3rd Dragoon Guards. At Ermelo, wounded slightly—No. 5010 Pte. Henry Alger, 19th Hussars. At Heilbron, died of enteric—No. 5816 Pte. C. Baker, 2nd Essex Regiment. At Pretoria, dangerously ill of enteric—No. 5400 Lance Corporal Lindsay, 2nd Gordon Highlanders. At Standerton, dangerously ill of dysentery—No. 5243 Pte. W. Gillars, 1st Devons.

January 13th—At Pretoria, died of liver abscess—Lieutenant J. Dunn, Scottish Horse.

RETIREMENTS.

Mr. W. J. Donaghey, Assistant Superintendent, Indian Telegraphs, retires from the 3rd instant and Mr. E. E. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., retires with effect from the 6th December.

THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

EXTENSION OF OFFICE.

COLOMBO, JAN. 16.

Governor Ridgeway announced in council to-day that he remains here as Governor till October next year—an unprecedented extension. The Governor goes home in April to represent the Eastern Colonies at the Coronation ceremonies.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, arrived here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Rangoon on the 15th instant, via Colombo.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-8
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-8
Bar Silver	25 5-8

THE WAR OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1[illegible]

Colonel Hutchinson, lately Director of Military Instruction in India, is likely to succeed Colonel Martin as Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The Bank of Bengal have raised the rate for demand loans to seven per cent.

THE BARAN-AJMERE-MARWAR RAILWAY.

The Baran-Ajmere-Marwar Railway will probably be constructed by private enterprise, a Bombay Syndicate having offered to undertake it.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.

The principal points insisted upon by General Hill in his lecture to Volunteers here to-night were shooting and outpost duty, also the development of initiative in company and section commanders.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Intimation has been received that the 5th Brigade Division Artillery, namely, the 63rd 64th, and 73rd Batteries does not now come to India until hostilities cease in South Africa.

Lieutenant Colonel C. De C. Hamilton has been confirmed as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Sir Norman Stewart, Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, and Brigadier-General Leach, Commanding the Presidency District, are among the General Officers likely to proceed Home on leave in the spring.

Captain Baker-Carr will act as Military Secretary to the Viceroy, during the absence of Colonel the Hon. E. Baring, on ninety days' leave.

AFFAIRS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE SITUATION AT KOWEIT.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s. steamer Pachumba, (Captain R. J. Rickford, R. N. R.), which arrived in harbour yesterday evening from the Persian Gulf, brings the news that everything is quiet in that quarter. She left Busrah on the 5th instant, and called on her return voyage at Bushire, where the dispatch boat Lawrence was at anchor, and then called at Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Muscat, Gwader, and Karachi. The Pachumba did not call at Koweit. The only British war vessel she passed at Muscat was H. M. S. Lapwing. All the other ships of the Naval Squadron in the Gulf are, it is believed, at Koweit.

A MUCH-TRAVELLED MISSIONARY IN BOMBAY.

THE REV. J. G. PATERSON.

The Rev. James Graham Paterson, the well-known Presbyterian Missionary and traveller, whose extensive travels all over the world may be said to be unequalled, arrived in Bombay by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Yarra from Colombo. Mr. Paterson, who is near the alloted span of "three score years and ten," was born at Milngavie, north of Glasgow. He started on his first trip round the world in 1860, rounding the Cape to Australia by sailing vessel. On a later occasion, about thirty years ago, he visited India and Ceylon. On the present occasion he started from Leith in May last, crossed Russia and Siberia, and afterwards travelled through Japan, China, the Philippines and the Australian Colonies. He carries about an interesting map of the world, with his travels marked in red ink; and the different trips undertaken cover America and Canada and South America, across the Andes, the Transvaal and Orange River Colony (visited in 1890), the Persian Gulf and a part of Asia Minor, India and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan, the Russias, the Pacific Islands and Australia. Through all his extensive travels he has escaped mishap, and is as keen as ever in his work. Wherever he has been he has tried to spread the gospel, and has conducted services in all parts of the world, from among the sealers in Finland and the White Sea to South Sea Islander at Suva, Levuka and the Friendlies. Besides preaching he has scattered the scriptures in the language of some of the countries he had been through. Mr. Paterson has published a few books descriptive of his travels. His first publication was "Sowing beside All Waters" (1891). "Gathered Leaves from Ceylon" was published about seven years ago; and "From Bombay through Babilonia" about five years ago. Mr. Paterson's plans for his stay in Bombay are not matured but no doubt he will be given an opportunity of recounting the story of his work and experiences. He proposes to visit a number of places in India and will afterwards return to Colombo on his journey back home.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.

A very successful and enjoyable entertainment was given last night in the Gaiety Theatre in aid of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Fund. The programme was arranged and mainly contributed to by the Amateur Company of the P. and O. s. s. Caledonia and thanks are due to Captain Gordon and his company for the success and excellence of the entertainment. They were assisted by Mr. Elgar Faulkner and men of H. M. S. Magdala, who, by permission of Captain Hewett, R.N., gave a display of cutlass drill and single stick exercise which was greatly appreciated. There was a very large audience and every item of the programme was warmly applauded. Mr. Faulkner's singing of "Come Into the Garden Maud" was enthusiastically received. Mr. Beresford, who was the "lion comique" of the evening, achieved a great success and encores had to be given after his songs which were very funny. Mr. Burton played a couple of violin solos excellently. Members of the Caledonia Company gave an exhibition of boxing which was amusing as well as scientific and Mr. Lacoohee gave a fine and much admired display with the Indian Clubs. A nonsense lecture by the one and only Mongini created great merriment, and the programme was closed by a patriotic song capitally sung by Captain Gordon. The entertainment was not only successful in providing enjoyment for the audience, but it should have excellent results in support of the object for which it was arranged.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

Intending exhibitors are reminded that the First Entries for the above Show close on the 25th inst. Prospectuses can be obtained from the Honorary Secretaries, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort. The Executive Committee are presently in negotiation for several of the leading Horse and Dog Judges in India, and the names of these gentlemen will duly appear in print. Through the good offices of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies, special concessions will be granted to exhibitors and exhibits from up-country, full particulars of which can be obtained from the Honorary Secretaries.

THE FANCY DRESS BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The formidable list of characters who met in the precincts of Malabar Point on Wednesday night made a very brilliant show. I arrived early and took up my station where I could see the guests arriving and note the undimmed splendour of their costumes and the varying degrees of calmness or flurry in their demeanour. This was an entertainment in itself—to me. My critical spirit was rapidly roused, to be lulled again to rest by the advent of one after another of picturesque groups who had taken vast pains to disguise their personal appearance, so that my general and particular acquaintance with Bombay Society received many severe shocks. I found it nearly impossible to name them as they arrived, and presently I gave up the task in despair or deferred it to moments of more leisure. I gave the palm successively to several very excellent costumes, in some of which the individuality of the wearer was quite lost, and in others heightened with true artistic effect. Gradually my judgment rose superior to all the vagaries that first swayed it and every country and every era was represented, almost every race under the sun jostled one another. Her Excellency Lady Northcote was a Lady of the Seventeenth Century, in a costume both pretty and effective. The Countess of Crawford wore a handsome ivory satin princess gown trimmed with cut velvet flowers and had her hair powdered. Lady Jenkins harked back triumphantly to the time of Louis XV in a very picturesque and beautiful dress. Lady Ollivant was a happy picture of Mary Queen of Scots. Mrs. Raikes as Lady Algy was voted an absolute success in all details of a very becoming costume. Sappho was well carried out, so were three Nights not necessarily Arabian, but black and glittering nevertheless. A black domino obstinately kept his identity to himself, but we've got him on our list, nevertheless. An Arab Sheikh was as realistic as pucca robes could make him.

The Boxers—or at least the Chinese—element was in considerable force—which fact suggested that either the opportunities for loot had been considerable or that trade had recovered after the disturbances and given Bombay a chance of acquiring the very finest of Celestial costumes. A Gloire de Dijon Rose represented, with the bright Poppy, the flower World. There was a Mongolian lady whose dress was perfect and the Geisha was excellently arrayed. Mr. F. C. Macrae in Evening dress of the early 19th Century could defy the critics of that age. He was not disguised, he was exactly the type revived. The Chelsea Pensioner was very good, his vigorous wooden leg carrying him safely over the first difficulty at his entrance. Old Japan personified the courtesy of the politest people in the world, and I was glad to see that he clung to the customs of his country and remained an ancient Japanese in spite of all temptations to be merely British. The early Victorian period met a dainty representative in Mrs. Millard. A Mameluke was very fine and gorgeously got up. Miss Hichens made a sweet Polhymnia, her leafy wreath and harp and floating garments suiting her admirably. A Puritan Maid selected exactly the right costume and wore it well. Mrs. Rivett-Carnac was another whose get-up was artistically chosen. There was a silvery coated Chocolate Cream, tied with blue ribbons. A Jovial Monk and a sedate Cardinal and a Parsi Priest represented the serious thought of the assembly, but they did not succeed in banishing The Devil who prowled around. Brigand Chiefs were fairly frequent, they mixed somewhat with Albanian peasants. An Egyptian Runner was copied to the life. The Cool of the Evening required a judge to display it, and he was accompanied by a fair Hungarian and a very recent copy of an old picture. Amy Robsart came in without the Earl, but was accompanied by an excellent Albanian Brigand instead. Poppy, all in vivid red and black petals, had for companion a formidable Chinaman. There were Cool Norwegians and terrible Pirates and Fishermen from many climes, and sailors. One and all they enjoyed the pleasant dance. The decorations and arrangements, were in keeping with the brilliancy of the guests and Government House never looked better or brighter. It was a delightful inspiration of their Excellencies to revive the spirits of Bombay Society with so fascinating a function as a Fancy Ball and the trade of Bombay as well as the young people must be grateful for it.

X.

Those present were as follows really and in character:—

Major Anderson	Pierrot
Mrs Adams Wylie	Marine Atoinette
Mr R A Arnold Jenkins	Fria Tuck
Mrs Arnold Jenkins	Hornet
Mr W C Anderson	His Eminence
Mr L Barraclough	Egyptian Runner
Mr T A Bland	Grimaldi
Mr E C B Acworth	
Brigadier Goal Ventris	Arabi Pashah
Mrs Black	Lady 18th Century
Mr D B Binning	The Abbe Tom-ta-ta
Major J P Barry	A Soldier of the Deccan
Mrs Barry	La Chatelaine
Mrs C Burns	"Times of India"
Mrs Bosanquet	
Rear Admiral Bosanquet	
Miss A Bosanquet	
Mr T W Birkett	Turkish Slave Boy
Mr O F Barrow	Pierrot
Mrs O F Barrow	Duchess of Devonshire
Major Collis Barry	Elizabethan Courtier
Mr J C G Bowen	Chelsea Pensioner
Miss Barton	Russian Court Dress 1900
Mrs W K Bourne	Miss Betsy Trotwood David Copperfield
Mr W K Bourne	Mr Micawber David Copperfield
Miss Brodric Mills	Chance
Commander Black, R N	Arab
Mr Justice Crowe	Henri Quatre
Mrs Rivett-Carnac	La Pompadour
Lieut E C Carver, R N	A Naval Highlander
Miss Crommelin	Sardinian Peasant
Mr C Crommelin	A Courtier of Louis XVIII period
Mrs Cayley	Night
Mr Cyril Burns	Knave of Clubs
Staff Surgeon Corcoran R N	
Mrs Corcoran	Hospital Nurse
Miss Candy	Gipsy
Mrs Candy	Spanish Lady
Mr Justice Candy	Court Dress
Mrs C B Chitty	Amber Witch
Mr Justice Chitty	Monk
Capt Carnegy	Pierrot
Mrs Carnegy	Madame le Brun
Mrs Cardale	XVIII Century
Mr W H Cardale	of Japan
Major Crimmin	Brigand Chief
Mrs Crowe	Sappho
Capt Parry Cooke	Egyptian Syce
Captain J H Crawford	Evening Dress
Lt-Col Croly, R A M C	Evening Dress
Dr Cayly	French Cook
Lieut Col W H Dimmock	Claude Dundee
Mrs Dimmock	Lady
Mrs Dick	Puritan
Mr J M Dick	Domino Black
Capt Duncan	Blue Jacket
Mr David Sassoon	John Chinaman
Mr Paul Duran	Chinaman
Madam Duran	Spanish Dancer
Mrs Eardley Howard	Dresden China
Capt Eardley Howard	Page from the Past
Mrs C M Edwardes	La Gitana
Mr C M Edwardes	Early 19th Century
Dr Fiell	Arab Sheik
Mrs Folliott	French Peasant
Mr A Forbes	Sail
Mrs Forbes	High and Lassie
Miss Forbes	Dame Symmons
Miss Fulton	Mdlle Chocolate
Mr Justice Fulton	Court Dress
Surgeon E Folliott, R N	Naval Doctor
H E the Governor	Evening Dress
Miss Grant	Wasp
Mr H G Gell	Mameluke
Mr Gipp R N	
Mr E F K Gibbs	Secretary to C in C
Capt The Hon'ble C F Greville, A-D-C	Staff Evening Dress
Capt J G Greig A-D-C	Staff Evening Dress
Mrs Harbury	
Professor W M Haffkine	Gentleman Louis XV Period
Mrs Herbert	Georgian Peasant
Major Herbert I M S	Arab
Miss Hichens	Muse Polyhymnia
Mr A H T Hamilton	Petty Officer, R N
Mr J C Hathornthwaite	Chinaman
Mr D W Herbert	Yeoman of the Guard
Mrs C Hughes	Union Jack
Lieut J C Hughes	Reversi
Miss Hutchinson	Gloire de Dijon
Mrs Hewett	White Ensign
Capt G Hewett, R N	Uniform
Miss K James	Zingari
Mrs C W L Jackson	New South Wales Lancer
Capt O T Jackson	Garde Francaise
Mrs Jackson	Miss Muffet
Mr A M T Jackson	Black Monk
Miss Jacques	Duchess of Devonshire
Sir L Jenkins	Court Dress
Lady Jenkins	Louis XV Costume
Mr John Begg	A Chestnut
Capt Simpkins	Arab
Mr Allan Johnstone R M L I	
Miss D Kirwan Maynard	Elsie Yeoman of the Guard
Miss Kirwan	Girton Graduate
Mr E C Kensington	Knave of Hearts
Mrs G H Pinckney	Dorothy Cruickshanks in "Rosemary"
Major W H Quick	French dress time of Louis Philippe
Lieut W P Koe R N	Bombay Hunt
Mr N Kidston Glen	Chang the Chinese Giant
Mr A Leslie	Chinaman
Mr G Livingstone	Arab
Mr Lawrence	18th Century
Mr H S Lawrence	Court Dress
Lieut G H L La Touche R I M	Times of India
Mr J R Lowndes	Moglia
Mrs Lowndes	Norwegian Peasant
Mrs Leslie	Poppy
Commander Luard R N	Petty Officer R N
Mr R M Lanbat	Highlander
Mr N B Laheva	Highlander
Mr G H M Causeland	Pierrot
Mr F A McLean	Bashi Bazook
Miss McMillan	Girl Graduate M A
Mr S Morrison	Neapolitan Fisherman
Mr F C Macrae	Evening dress early 19th Century
Miss Mead	Mary Jane
Mrs McCausland	Pierette
Mr S M McCauseland	Pierrot
Mr P J Mead	Harry Warrington
Mrs C H W Meyer	Geisha
Mr C H W Meyer	A Monk
Mr J H D MacBain	Gentleman of the time of George III
Mrs MacLeod	Medieval Lady
Mr MacLeod	Arab Chief
Mr H G W Meikle	Neapolitan Fisherman
Capt Mayne	Egyptian Syce
Mrs G W Moir	My Own Great Grandmother
Mr G W Moir	Old Japan
Mr N Medley	Jester
Mr F J Marshall	Charles I
Miss F Muir Mackenzie	Juliet
Miss Muir Mackenzie	Marguerite
Prof O V Muller	Norwegian Peasant
Mr Millard	Gentleman George III Period
Mrs Millard	Early Victorian Period
Capt H MacDonald	The Duke
Surgeon R H Monnement R N	A Stoker, R N
Mr and Mrs C F Meyer	Wee Ping Pony and Wife Chinese Auctioneers to the United States of America
H E Lady Northcote	Lady of the 17th Century
Mr C G Nomicos	Greek National Dress
Lt-Col Owen	Staff's Evening Dress
Mr A Prideaux	Parsee
Mr F A Prevost	The Devil
Mrs Prevost	Mrs Siddons
Miss Painter	M D of London
Mrs Pelham	Circassian
Mr C Pratt	Gentlemen, George III Persia
Mr F F Pickard	Pierrot
Mrs F F Pickard	Milkmaid
Mrs Phillips	Poudre
Capt Phillips	Pirate
Mr G A Phillips	A Jovial Monk
Captain J P Pollard	Evening Dress
The Lady Margaret Rice	Romney Lady
The Hon'ble Walter Rice	Fisher Boy
Colonel Riddell	Gentleman
Mrs Riddell	George III Period Portea
Miss Rowlandson	
Mr L Rivett-Carnac	Neapolitan Fisherman
Miss Ramsey	Albanian Peasant
Miss Russell	Copy of an old Picture
Mrs L P Russell	Hungarian
Mr Justice Russell	Cool of the Evening
Mr Reddie	A Florentine Fencer, 16th Century
Mrs Rivers-Smith	Mrs Chang
Mr Rivers-Smith	Mr Chang
Mrs Raikes	Lady Algy
Mr E B Raikes	18th Century
Mrs Reddie	A Puritan Maid
Mr Justice Starling	Dastur Aspandiarji
Mr B Scott	Toreador
Lieut-W M Shakespere	Marquis de Corneville
Capt A Stuart	Albanian
Miss Sassoon	Night
Mrs Sassoon	Pink Rose, Louis Quinze
Mrs E M Slater	Chinese Lady
Mr E M Slater	Chinaman
Mr Staveley R N	
Mrs Stanley-Smith	Amy Robsart
Mr Stanley Hampson	Courtier Georgian Period
Mrs Stoddart	Moonlight
Capt Stoddart	Courtier
Major Stanley-Smith	Albanian Brigand
Mr E N Sall	Hanoverian
Capt Sloane Stanley A-D-C	Staff Evening Dress
Mrs Thacker	Poudre
Miss Thacker	Mongolian Lady
Miss Turner	18th Century
Miss Vera Turner	100 years ago
Mrs Turner	Dresden China
Dr Turner	A D C
Mrs Todd	Kate Greenaway Girl
Mr A M Todd	Chinaman
Mr John Tate	A Sind Volunteer of the Olden Times
Miss Tate	Early Victorian
Miss E Tate	Cap and Gown
Mrs Tate	16th Century
Miss Tuuks	Union Jack
Mr Vaughan	Club Whisky
Major H Willes R M S O	
Mr A Westropp	Garde Suisse
Mrs Woollcombe	Puritan
Mr and Mrs R B Wood	Two little girls in Blue
Mr R Watson	A B.
Miss Watson	China Loot
Mrs R Watson	Poudre
Captain M D Wood A. D.C.	Staff Evening Dress

BOMBAY HUNT.

Notwithstanding there having been a Fancy Dress dance the preceding night, the field yesterday morning was a large one, thirty sporting members turning out to meet the Master and his seventeen couple of hounds at the Rifle Butts. For once not a single lady graced the field. Moving off across the water, the cactus fences and all possible covers were drawn on the other side, and soon a joyous burst of music from the pack proclaimed a jack had been discovered. We started off after him, making first for Kaleena gardens, but fortunately changing his course, the varmint swung left-handed and took us straight across the melon ground to the corner of Parla wood, and then back again over Bomanwadi Melon ground to the corner of Sabar hill, from whence we made for the pipe where the second horses usually stand. After all this dodging about, the wily one finally found his bearings and made for Marole, taking us over very much the same course as on Sunday last. After leaving the road we made for the grassy hill round which we rode last Sunday, but luckily chose a better line to reach it, avoiding the terribly stony places we rode over last time. The pace was a fast one and the beauties rattled us over the hill, and down the slopes again across the Backwater, giving us a couple of good stone walls to negotiate before reaching it. Leaving the Backwater behind us, we had a spell of bad going over rocks and stones. We made our way on to the Coorla-Vehar road, crossed it and keeping on a left-handed course, found ourselves near Pawai Lake. Hounds had given us the slip and Master and field were thrown out for a time, but going along the road which runs round the borders of the lake, we quickly picked up the beauties once more. Hunting through the jungle hounds led us over a big hill, and down the other side, then giving us a good gallop along the valley, they worked their way along the foot of the Pawai range. Our quarry was one of the real good sort, and had not yet reached the end of his tether. Nothing daunted, he climbed Pawai Hill itself, and hounds went after him, leaving the riders standing dismayed at the base of its steep and inaccessible slopes. The run had been a very good one, fast, and over a nice line of country with plenty of fencing and had lasted the best part of an hour. Considering our horses had had enough for that morning, the majority of us turned back and made for the camp, leaving the Master and Huntsman trying to collect the hounds who were straying about all over the sides of the hills, no easy job, as it was not possible to ride after them, the steep slopes affording no foothold for the horses. We returned having greatly enjoyed an excellent run, and glad that so good a jack had saved his brush. Let us hope he will like to give us another as good a gallop after him.

JORROCKS.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. Cecil Burns has been appointed substantive protem Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art.

Mr. E. Greenwood, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, has been granted six months' extension of the extraordinary leave granted on October 30th.

Mr. A. K. Donald, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed substantive pro tem Professor of Law at the Government Law School, Bombay.

Mr. S. C. G. Wood, Superior Revenue Establishment, Class II, Grade 2, District Traffic Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa, has been granted by the State seven months' extraordinary leave without pay, in extension of the combined privilege leave and furlough granted in August last.

Mr. G. Jacob, I.C.S., on return to duty, becomes Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, vice Mr. E. H. Moscardi, I.C.S., retiring.

The services of the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Government.

Mr. A. W. Varley, I.C.S., is transferred to the Panch Mahals.

Mr. W. T. Morison, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty.

Major G. B. O'Donnell, B.A., (Oxon), acts as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, in addition to his own duties as Administrator of the Idar State, vice Lieutenant-Colonel L. L. Fenton, retiring.

Captain H. Harrison, acting 3rd Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been granted furlough for twelve months in extension of the privilege leave for three months granted to him in this department Notification No. 6352-A., dated the 16th September, 1901.

A VISIT TO A FAMINE ORPHANAGE.

The famines of 1897, 1899, and 1900, while checking the growth of the population in Western India, added to the burdens of those who survived. In many cases whole families were swept away, but too often the bread-winners were those who first sank beneath the rigours of starvation and the younger and non-effective members of a family were left with just life still animating their weird skeleton bodies. These fractions of humanity, for they were little more, were picked up here and there and gathered to the hearts of kind individuals or taken into communities of different charitable bodies who undertook the charge of them. Many and many a poor family, living from hand to mouth burdened themselves, for the sake of humanity with a child left a desolate orphan. Various religious bodies sent out life-saving parties who collected the little waifs and brought them back to life and health. Again, many children were handed over by parents unable to support them, but hoping to claim them when better times came. The rescue work accomplished by the American Mission in Bombay, at the head of which stand Mr. and Mrs. Hume, with a traditional interest in all Bombay charitable undertakings, for their fathers and mothers before them laboured in the same cause in India, is one of many other good works and not the lightest that has been bravely undertaken. When first brought into the Mission quarters, the children were in the most desperate state, having gone through all the phases of starvation—except the final one—of scant food, of bad food, and then of eating grass or anything that could be gnawed; they were gaunt, diseased, and quite wild young things only conscious of a mad hunger. To feed them judiciously and tame the creatures was the first care, and a difficult one it was, for to be kept without the uncooked food they fancied made them rebellious, and they would clamour for what would only harm them in their unhealthy state, threaten and try to run away. By degrees, with gentle persuasion, and as their frantic hunger got appeased, they settled down and fell into line and order with the other young inmates of the Mission home. Any parent coming to resume possession of their child or children is given them on proving his or her right, which is easily done. Relations of the children may take them, when the parents are no more, but they too, must show that they are entitled to claim the young people.

The residue is considerable and imposes no small responsibility on the willing shoulders of the rescuers, which has to be faced for years to come until the children are taught to support themselves and old enough to do so. The effort, to accomplish this desirable end, made by the American Mission in Bombay is eminently practical. The children, once fairly recovered from their famine condition, were classified by age and the training was begun which was to introduce order into their young brains. Once this is done, teaching other things follows easily, and the smallest of the children under Mr. and Mrs. Hume seems to obey the word of command with all the ease that results from constant practice. The little ones spend very little time in learning abstract subjects in the day, they have a variety of play and rest, with just enough teaching wedged in to make an easy beginning. They sing and are drilled with absolute unanimity. The older orphans are drafted into classes in the High School, according as they are fit for its teaching, and from there those who develop any special aptitude are put out to learn a trade, still continuing to live either in the High School compound, which accommodates seventy, or at the Bai Motlibai Wadia Orphanage whence they attend the Night School. In the Clare Road American Mission House there are over 300 girls. The teaching is conducted in Marathi, though English is also taught.

The Bai Motlibai Wadia Orphanage in Parel shelters 336 orphans, including the teachers. The fine house and compound is given rent free by the Hon'ble Mr. Wadia to Mr. Hume, and has been occupied by famine orphans now for nearly two years. Among them are a number of those who lost their parents and were thrown on the charity of benevolent persons in the Famine of 1897. These are now growing up, well-trained, well-educated, healthy boys. The girls live at Clare Road. Each one, as he or she shows a taste or capacity for any special work is drafted off for training in that particular employment. For instance, forty boys go to the Art School, where they learn stone-cutting, wood-carving, metal embossing, pottery, mural decoration and drawing. Some have developed considerable aptitude in many of these arts, and specimens of the wood carving and cabinet-making of boys newly taught, whose parents were not workers at any handicraft, shows that there is much latent talent in the youthful Hindu brain waiting the qualified teacher. Two boys are at Messrs. Wimbridge and Co.'s Cabinet Making Establishment learning that trade. There is one boy at Messrs. Rose and Co.'s, four at the Bombay Education Society's Press, in the book-binding department. All of those youths have had some two years' schooling, and still attend the Mission Night School for two hours daily, where their education steadily progresses. At the Bai Motlibai Wadia Orphanage there is a carpenter's shop with proper benches, tools, stock of wood, &c., in which the young carpenters are taught the trade. There was an excellent Austrian teaching and working here, but his merits being discovered by outsiders, he received a big offer of double the salary Mr. Hume could give him and left to take up carpentering elsewhere. Another teacher has been found, however, and the work and training forward. The boys are taught to make, and actually do make, their own boxes, and they are well and accurately turned out, lids fitting perfectly, the polish is good, and the joining done to a T. The children in the orphanage are taught agriculture in the large grounds in which the building stands. Fowl-rearing is another business taught the boys, the American Missions everywhere in India having discovered that this branch of domestic economy can be largely improved upon, and can be made a source of profit by the thrifty. When we remember that many of the Famine children, through the death of every one belonging to them, lost all chance of being put in the way of earning a living of any kind, we can have some idea of the good work that those do who undertake the charge of feeding, clothing, and teaching such a number. It requires a mind of no mean order to adopt the most practical means to this charitable end. It is very little use to be moved with compassion to rescue the small mites of humanity whom hunger has nearly destroyed. One must be ready to plan and work to keep that life going, and to make it a self-supporting and useful one. With little means at command, and that uncertain, Mr. and Mrs. Hume have undertaken a huge task. Friends indeed have come to their assistance in many ways, Mr. Wadia in a specially handsome manner, giving the building rent-free in his deceased Mother's honored name. He had previously offered it to the Hindu community and the outset of the last famine with a sum of Rs. 5,000 as endowment, if they would take in the famine children and provide for them, but the offer was not accepted. Possibly the task seemed too great and the future too threatening.

Many of the children have parents who pay for them, the highest sum being five rupees per month. There are some cases in which the parents make a wonderfully brave effort to face the difficulty of supporting their little ones. One widow with three children in the Orphanage, and receiving a pay of only 15 rupees monthly, insists on paying ten for their support and teaching. It is good to hear that the children show the same resolute spirit in learning all they can and are making rapid progress in what they are taught. Another widow receiving eight rupees a month, pays five, and will not hear of less, for her son who is learning to be a carpenter and already does promising work. These are but a few who rise to the necessities of the case. The High School is attended by some outside day-scholars who pay fees. Those, with the boarders whose parents can afford to pay five rupees a month, number about 60, the rest, by far the greater number, are supported by the local Mission and its benevolent friends.

The girls are taught the usual branches of a High School education, and are trained under Mrs. Hume's personal supervision in various useful sewing schemes. This practical lady first requires that each pupil, before being set to the fine embroidery which she teaches, should be perfect in plain sewing.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE NAUPADA ASYLUM.

OPENING BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

A BRILLIANT CEREMONY.

The Naupada Asylum, which owes its existence in a great measure to the initiative and munificence of Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas, the Sheriff of Bombay, could not be situated in a better position. Those who have had the choosing of the site have shown a very wise discretion. The institution is situated in the midst of a fertile tract of land which lies in the hollow of an amphitheatre of palm-colored hills, and in the city of Bombay itself one may be quite safe in saying that no such site could have been secured. If controversy has delayed the selection of the site, it has certainly resulted in the discovery of the healthiest of positions for the asylum. The various buildings which in size and number appear to be in every way adequate are laid out with a view to securing the best possible sanitary arrangements, and now that the institution is ready for the reception of inmates, it seems to warrant in every way the trouble and the expenditure that it has involved. The buildings are separated into 13 main blocks, one of which is to be devoted to paying patients and the other twelve for pauper lunatics. Altogether there will be accommodation for about 250 patients.

The opening ceremony was performed yesterday afternoon by His Excellency Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay. A large and influential gathering of ladies and gentlemen interested in the proceedings proceeded to Thana by a special train which left Bombay shortly after three o'clock, and His Excellency the Governor, who was accompanied by Captain Wood as A.-D.C.; Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Private Secretary; a native A.-D.C. and Mr. Muirhead, Traffic Superintendent of the G.I.P. Railway, was conveyed by special train to the venue of the ceremony half an hour later. Before the central block of the Asylum a shamiana had been erected and it was here that the ceremony took place. Among those present were Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree, M. P.; Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas, Surgeon General George Bainbridge, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.; Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart; Mr. M. C. Murzban, Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, the Hon. Mr. J. Tate, Mr. Nanabhai B. Jeejeebhai, Mr. J. G. Lund, Mr. J. Leask, Dr. J. C. DeGama, Mr. Duglas Bennet, Mr. C. J. Dewey, Mr. Kazi Kabrudin; Mr. Rebsch, Mr. R. B. Virchand Dipchand, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. Dadachanji, Mr. J. B. Murzban, Mr. Jugmohundas, Mr. H. Vurjivandas, and many others. His Excellency was received at the Station by the Superintendent Engineer, A. D., the Collector, Civil Surgeon, local officials, and Messrs. Harkisandas and Bhagvandas Narotamdas.

On his arrival at the Shamiana he was addressed by Mr. Harkisondas in the following terms:—

May it please Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is very gratifying to me to see here to-day so large, influential and representative a gathering of my fellow citizens of Bombay and Thana. I cordially thank you all for the trouble you have so kindly taken to come here to assist in opening the Narotumdas Madhowdas Lunatic Asylum. Though the building bears my late father's name, I am deeply sensible of the fact that my family has contributed but a portion of its enormous total cost. So long, therefore, as this Asylum stands, it will bear testimony, on the one hand, to the munificence of our benign Government, and on the other, to our late esteemed Governor Lord Harris's anxiety to ameliorate the condition of those whose misfortune it is to be stricken by one of the direst of afflictions that can befall humanity. About 12 or 15 years ago, I, along with my late lamented mother and my brother Mr. Bhagwandas, being desirous to perpetuate the memory of my father, Mr. Narotumdas Madhowdas, offered to the Government of Lord Reay a sum of Rs. 1,00,000, for the purpose of constructing an hospital for women and children. The difficulty of securing suitable land for that purpose caused the project to fall through, but we preferred to let the money remain intact until a suitable opportunity offered itself for founding some other work of equal public utility, as it is a creed of our religion that a sum of money once dedicated or intended to be dedicated to a charity should not be afterwards utilized for a non-charitable purpose. In 1895, the long looked for opportunity presented itself. Lord Harris, who had, for 10 years before he came out to India as a Member of the County Council of East Kent, been constantly visiting the Lunatic Asylums of London and East Kent, and his administrative experience in that direction naturally enabled him not only to take a very keen interest in such Asylums, but to know the needs and wants of the inmates of such Institutions, visited, on his arrival in Bombay before he had even taken charge from Lord Reay of the high office of Governor of this Presidency, the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba. The forlorn and pitiful condition of the lunatics who were housed at Colaba amid lamentably unsuitable surroundings aroused in his mind an intense feeling of sympathy for them, and he left Colaba with an anxious desire to do what he could to ameliorate their condition. The Colaba Asylum had been condemned for many years by those whose business it was to report upon it. The most serious objection to it was its confined area which it was impossible to extend and which, therefore, precluded the possibility of giving the inmates opportunity of open air exercise, and occupation. Another great objection was its proximity to the Colaba Battery, the firing of heavy ordnance from which, within a hundred yards of them, subjected these poor inmates to sudden and repeated irritation and annoyance. It is well known that to those suffering from affections of the brain, rest and quiet are essentially necessary and conducive to recovery. Lord Harris, at once, appointed a Committee consisting of the Inspector General of Prisons, the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, and other high officials for the purpose of finding a suitable site, in or around Bombay, for the construction of a New Asylum. The study of how best to treat lunatics has been followed up very carefully and with great intelligence in Western Countries and the Committee was specially charged by Lord Harris to keep its eye, among other things, upon the directions of the Lunacy Commissioners, and to find a site which would admit (1) of giving the lunatics as much opportunity of exercising in the open air as possible so as to afford them something to occupy their minds, and relieve the dreadful monotony of their cheerless lives (2) of making their surroundings within doors light, cheerful and agreeable and their occupation varied, amusing, and interesting and (3) of finding a neighbourhood as close as possible to the homes of the inmates. Among the numerous sites inspected by that Committee was the large area of the ground of the Government House at Parel, then some sites at Matunga, one at Antop, another at Bandora, and one on the Bamanji Hill, but they condemned all these for one reason or another. In some of these sites, the available area was not sufficient for the purposes of a modern lunatic asylum, others were too costly and some did not admit of proper sanitation. In the opinion of a large majority of the Committee the best site near Bombay was this one at Naupada. The Sanitary Commissioner concurred in this opinion, and the Government accordingly resolved to locate the Asylum here. My late lamented friend, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., suggested to me at this juncture that were we to agree to devote, to the purpose of the New Asylum, the sum previously offered by us to Government, namely, Rs. 1,00,000 a double purpose would be served. The public exchequer would be lightened of a portion of the burden of the new buildings and at the same time my revered sire's memory would be fittingly commemorated. As the relief of suffering fellow beings and the amelioration of their condition was the object of our solicitude in offering that sum to Lord Reay's Government, we readily embraced our friend's suggestions and apprised Lord Harris of our intention to devote the sum of Rs.1,00,000, towards the cost of the New Asylum. He, with that deep-rooted and long established sympathies of his for those poor lunatics to which I have already alluded, at once acceded to our request. We sent in our cheque to Government in 1891 but owing to unforeseen delays the work of building could not be commenced till 1895. Knowing that the delay was unavoidable, we patiently bided the time and in the meanwhile the donation went on increasing by accretions of interest. Lord Harris' appreciation of our offer and of our patience during those 4 or 5 years, went far beyond our own expectations. We had asked that only that portion of the proposed new building which would be assigned for the use of female lunatics should be called the "Narotumdas Madhowdas Lunatic Asylum for women and children." But Lord Harris, with great consideration, directed that whole Asylum, the cost of which was estimated to be Rs. 4,45,000, should bear that name and the members of my family and myself feel exceedingly grateful to the Government for this great and kindly concession which was considerably in excess of what our contribution justified us to hope for. Lord Harris personally settled almost all the details connected with the New Asylum and kindly took the trouble to come here and lay the Foundation Stone on the 11th February 1895, in the presence of an august assembly like that of to-day. Subsequently, in grateful appreciation of this concession made by Lord Harris's Government my mother left by her will a sum of Rs.30,000 which sum, she directed at my special desire, should be used for the benefit of high class Hindu pauper lunatics who may be consigned to the Asylum. The Government of Lord Sandhurst accepted the offer I made to them and the sum of Rs.30,000, in Government Paper, was, by their order, vested in the

Treasurer [illegible]able Endowments for the Bombay Pres[illegible] a scheme was prepared whereunder [illegible] that the annual income of the Investments [illegible] be administered by a Committee of three [illegible] composed of the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Superintendent for the time being of this Asylum and myself, that the income of the said Fund shall be utilised primarily in supplementing the usual Asylum diet, clothing, and medicine supplied to any high class Hindu pauper lunatics, who may be inmates of the Asylum by or with such additional comforts as the Superintendent may, in his discretion, think proper. The Institution which your Excellency is about to throw open to-day covers an extent of nearly 105 acres, situated near an amphitheatre of hills towards the north and the country surrounding it is well wooded. The large area admits of gardening, husbandry, and other occupations for the lunatics, and of securing perfect sanitary arrangements. The buildings were designed by Mr. Himatlal Dhirajram and their construction supervised by him and by Messrs Apte and P. H. Patak, who succeeded him as the Executive Engineers of Thana, and I am very thankful to them for all they have done. The object being to devote all the funds available to provide accommodation as ample and convenient as up-to-date medical curative science dictates, it was resolved not to make the building ornate. It is divided into 13 main blocks of which one is set apart for paying patients, the other 12 being intended for other lunatics, both male and female. There is accommodation for nearly 250 patients besides quarters for the Resident Surgeon and the subordinate medical and other staff. The quarters for males and females are quite separate. Each section has its own arrangement of every kind including hospital, cookroom, and special wards for the treatment of infectious and violent cases. I am happy to have to mention one specially pleasing feature connected with this site. It was at one time feared that great difficulty would be felt in securing an adequate water supply for the Asylum. The Municipality of Bombay was approached to sell water to the Asylum from its mains and at the same time wells were sunk in the grounds. Fortunately these wells tapped spring of good potable water and this has made the asylum independent of extraneous aid in the matter of this most useful necessity of life. We consider these circumstances most lucky. Our only regret is that the asylum could not be utilized earlier than this day for those for whom it was built. Here again unforseen difficulties and unavoidable delays intervened with the result that my late lamented mother, Bai Putlibai, the one wish of whose heart was to see it opened and occupied, departed this life without seeing that wish of hers fulfilled. But as I have already said the delays were unavoidable and we must not complain of them, especially as we have the immeasurable satisfaction of seeing it opened to-day by the hands of a Governor like Lord Northcote. (Applause). His Excellency has, long ere, shown us that the most prominent among the many varied and esteemable qualities of head and heart, which he possesses in a pre-eminent degree, are his great love and consideration for the people whose destinies were entrusted to his care by our late and ever to be lamented Queen Mother and Empress. (Applause.) As she was the greatest, noblest and wisest of Sovereigns, so he is the kindest, and most generous hearted Governor. It has ever been the good fortune of this or any other Indian Presidency to possess. Lord Northcote and Her Excellency the amiable Lady Northcote who, I regret to say, could not be present here to-day owing to previous engagement, have from time to time shown the greatest possible kindness to and regard for the people, God has called upon them to protect. Their catholic acts of generosity towards the famine stricken population, there great solicitude for the sick and disabled and their ceaseless anxiety to promote the well—being of the people, will be ever most gratefully remembered by us all. (Applause) It was very kind of Mr. Wendon, the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, to arrange to run a special train for the convenience of the guests to-day. Let us hope that in course of time he will see his way to open a small station at Naupada. Such a station is sure to be a great boon to the relatives and friends of patients who may like to pay them a visit. And in conclusion Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen, I once again thank you one and all for kindly coming here to-day and I know you will all join me in thanking the Hon'ble, Mr. John Tate, Chief Secretary to Government, Public Works Department the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division (Mr. White) and the Executive Engineer, Thana, Mr. P. H. Patak, for the trouble they have taken in making such excellent arrangements for accommodating us here to-day and now I shall not detain you any longer but beg most respectfully your Excellency Lord Northcote to accept, with this key, the warmest thanks of the member of my family and myself for your kind presence and to proceed to the Ceremony of turning the key and declaring the Asylum open. (Applause.)

Mr. Harkisondas presented His Excellency with a silver key and requested him to formally open the institution.

Lord Northcote then rose to reply. He said: It is a great pleasure to me to witness to-day the completion of the building, the first stone of which was laid some seven years ago by my friend and predecessor Lord Harris, and I am glad to see around me this afternoon many who took part in that ceremony, especially satisfactory is it to find Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas in his high position as Sheriff of Bombay seeing the opening of a building in which his family and himself have taken so deep an interest, and to the construction of which they have so munificently contributed. Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas' kindness and liberality have long been household words in our city, and if we may judge of the future by the past, the present will not be the last occasion on which the poor will have occasion to bless his name. But upon few of his charitable actions will he look with greater pleasure than on his connection with the Naupada Asylum. Since I have been in India it has been my lot to witness sufferings of no common kind and yet, though I have seen innumerable victims of plague, famine, and other diseases, I still feel that the sight of those who have been deprived of the light of reason has an element of tragedy peculiar to itself and unsurpassed by any other human affliction. Therefore, I venture to think, that anything we can do to alleviate the lot of the insane must appeal with special force to the charitably disposed. On this subject I need say no more than that I heartily endorse every sympathetic word uttered by Lord Harris on February 11th, 1895, when the first stone of the building was laid. It is unnecessary now to go back in the controversies which at one time existed as to the best site for the asylum. Naupada was decided upon after full consideration, and I think every care has been taken to place the building in a good situation and to secure the observation of every hygienic precaution. We all know how unceasingly difficult the question of obtaining the building sites in Bombay has become, and I think to get so good a site only 21 miles from Bombay and so good a train service is a matter for congratulation, so far as patients and their friends and relations are concerned. It is not my wish to delay you with a speech to-day. We came here rather to see and to judge for ourselves of the manner in which the asylum has been built and started and partly to honour in Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas, the representative of a family who has done so much to aid the work. I heartily trust and believe that the Naupada Asylum will be the means of relieving much suffering, and it is in that confident belief that I have now the pleasure to declare the building duly open (Loud Applause.)

His Excellency then stepped from the dais and walked to the door of the central block and formally unlocked it. This little ceremony was greeted with much applause. Before proceeding on an inspection of the buildings his Excellency stopped for a moment in the doorway of the asylum while a photograph of the scene was secured. On his return to the Shamiana, Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, rose to thank his Excellency on behalf of those present for his presence there that afternoon. His Excellency had laid Mr. Hurkisondas under a deep debt of gratitude by his attendance there to perform the opening ceremony. When he (the speaker) was Executive Engineer for the Presidency and when the question of removing the lunatic asylum from its present position at Colaba was being considered, he was asked to point out the most eligible site for the new Institution. The late Mr. Little and himself examined a number of sites with the then Surgeon General and a committee appointed by Government finally decided upon the one at Naupada. He was asked to prepare designs for the prospected work, and although the buildings had not been constructed from those designs, nor even constructed under his superintendence, it was gratifying to him to find that they had been constructed by and under the superintendence of the department to which he had then the honour to belong. Perhaps one reason why he was asked to propose that vote was because he had the honour and privilege of thanking his Excellency Lord Harris when he laid the foundation stone of that Institution. Mr. Hurkisondas had laid the citizens of Bombay and the adjoining districts under a deep debt of gratitude by his munificent gift. But it must have been extremely gratifying to Mr. Hurkisondas' friends to find that his services to Bombay had been marked by his having been given the honourable position of the Sheriff of that city. (Applause) He was sure they would all agree with him when he said they were in accordance with all that Mr. Hurkisondas had stated in regard to his Excellency and Lady Northcote. From the very beginning of their career in India they had a keen interest in the vast multitude of the people in the Bombay Presidency. All that was necessary for him to say in conclusion was that they were deeply indebted to his Excellency for coming all the way from Bombay to open the Naupada Asylum (Applause.)

His Excellency was then garlanded and subsequently the whole company partook of refreshment. The assembly returned to Bombay by a special train which left Naupada about 7 o'clock.

SOME OLD TIME STORIES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

He had a pretty living and a good church in the neighbourhood, but he surprised his parishioners very much by altering the whole disposition of the tombstones; he thought they looked awkward and untidy in their actual position, so he had them all taken up and rearranged according to his fancy in lines, crosses, squares, etc. One Sunday morning, a very cold winter's day, he had performed the service to a scanty congregation, and on going up into the pulpit, instead of opening his sermon book, he pronounced the following address: "My dear friends, if you require it, I will preach you the sermon which I have brought with me, but if you are as cold and hungry as I am, I think you will prefer going with me to the rectory, where you will find some cold beef and some good ale."

The authoress's favourites were, naturally, the men of letters, of one of whom, Charles Lever, there are many pleasant reminiscences in the twenty third chapter. Lever was "the complete type and model of an Irishman—warm-hearted, witty, rollicking, of many metres with his pen, but never unrefined, imprudent and often blind to his own interests." In one of his freaks Lever once rode, with his three children, on horseback from the Tyrol to Florence, dressed in the Tyrolese costume, "such as the conical-shaped hat with its golden cord and peacocks' feathers." The Florentines took them for members of a strolling circus. "In great glee," Lever assured me that "he had been accosted on the road with a view to an engagement. The Boyles made Lever's acquaintance in Florence. Private theatricals were the order of the day, and Lever and "Vanessa" were as dancers of the Irish jig unsurpassable. In 1859 Miss Boyle first met Charles Dickens, with whom much of the concluding pages of the volume are occupied. Dickens described his friend (as she soon became) Miss Boyle, as "the very best actress ever saw off the stage, and immeasurably better than a great many I have seen on it." The passages about Dickens at home are too long for quotation, and incapable of summary. A talk between Douglas Jerrold and Dickens reminded Miss Boyle of "Bryant and Mays, matches on a 'superior scale.'"

Among our visitors at Gad's Hill were Fechter, the distinguished actor, Edmund Yates, Marcus, Stone, and many others. I mention these three names in conjunction for a special reason. Fechter, for whose talent I had an unbounded admiration, rather disappointed me as a companion. He had a limited scope in conversation, but as a mimic he was unrivalled. It was not only that with the exact tone and inflexion of voice, he assumed the gait and gesture, but he actually brought his feature into so close a resemblance with the original he intended to copy, that when he walked into the room and advanced to greet me, I never failed to say. "How do you do, Mr. Yates?" "I am glad to see you, Marcus," and so on to others of my acquaintance.

Most delightful also are the reminiscences of Lord Derby and "his worshipper," the rising Benjamin Disraeli. Lord Derby, with his "ringing laugh," "brilliant nonsense," was a "perennial schoolboy." "How irresistible the good-humoured chaff with which he (Lord Derby) engaged with his worshipper, Mr. Disraeli, who offered an ever contented front to many a keen though not envenomed dart." Disraeli's demeanour to his wife—the farmer's pretty daughter, and millionaire's widow, and "hero-worshipper by profession"—was through life a theme of commendation amongst those who knew him little or well. The delicate tact with which he warded off the occasional sallies that her eccentricities provoked, and the manner in which he, so to speak, shielded her from ridicule, were conspicuous by their affectionate diplomacy. The description of the gathering in Burghley House, with Lord Derby and Benjamin Disraeli as its foremost figures—in 1850—is one of the most pleasant in this attractive book of reminiscences. The volume contains portraits and illustrations.

OFFICERS AND CARBINES.

A Day or two ago, in noticing one of the incidents in the fighting across the Derajat border, we drew attention to the desirability of some definite ruling regarding the weapons which British officers should wear on service. The revolver does not always prove trustworthy, as was proved in the case noticed when an officer had two missfires and got winged by a Mahsud who also had a revolver. The tribesman was shot by another officer, who was fortunate enough to be carrying a carbine. We now learn from England that the War Office have come to a decision on this question of weapons. The sword has already been discarded in the field, and the new regulations will lay down that an officer is still to carry a revolver on his belt but is also to be equipped with a carbine. At first sight this seems an excellent arrangement; but some wiseacre has induced the authorities to add that no carbine ammunition whatever is to be allowed. In other words, the carbine is to be merely a dummy weapon, the idea being to make the officer as little distinguishable from his men as possible but at the same time to prevent him from yielding to the temptation to shoot when he should be looking after his men. Now, cases have undoubtedly, occurred where officers have neglected their duties in action when they had carbines or rifles in their hands; but such instances are not very common, and they should not be allowed to weigh too heavily in the scale. A Commanding Officer can always find means to reprove or even punish an officer who sinks himself in the fighting line instead of controlling and directing the fire of his men. To give an officer a carbine and to send him into action without a single round of carbine ammunition, verges on the absurd, even though he may be carrying a revolver. He might just as well be given a piece of wood shaped like a rifle or an aluminium toy gun—the latter for choice as it would have the merit of extreme lightness. In our frontier campaigns, there are many occasions when hand-to-hand fighting occurs, and our officers should have the means of defending themselves effectively at close quarters. We would suggest as a compromise that while no pouch ammunition should be allowed, the magazine of the carbine should be carried fully loaded.—"Pioneer."

THE HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April to 4th Jan. 1902	11,629,144
3. Balance to be remitted from 5th Jan. 1902, to 31st March, 1902	4,870.856

Despite rumours to the contrary, we understand that at this moment there is but one vacancy in the ranks of the R.A.'s. This is not caused by the resignation either of Mr. Norman Shaw or of Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, who, however, on account of ill-health, has abandoned the Treasurership of the Academy. It is by reason of the death of Mr. Onslow Ford. Things move rapidly nowadays, and already the talented sculptor's successor has been chosen twenty times over by as many admiring groups of this or that associate. It does not follow, of course, that a sculptor will be elected to fill the vacant fauteuil, although, from the point of view of the schools, such a course has obvious advantages. No restriction is put upon the voters, however, and a painter, an architect, or a sculptor may equally well be selected. No associate is more deserving of the honour than Mr. J. M. Swan, the late Mr. Ford's friend and neighbour in Acaciaroad. Mr. Swan has given us several fine things in colour; he has given us yet more beautiful things in the round—witness the life-size puma of last year's Academy. Mr. Swan has been an associate since 1894.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays a pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

THE IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS AT DHARWAR.

NEED FOR CANALS AND TANKS.

The Irrigation Commission met at the Training College, Dharwar, on Monday.

Mr. Hanmantrao Ramchandra Shirpati pensioned Deputy Collector of Dharwar, said the irrigation rate charged by the department at present in the Dharwar District was as high as Rs. 14 per acre. It was levied for irrigating sugar-cane crops. The rate was in his opinion exorbitant. The people of the district were very poor.

The president: And yet they are not prevented from growing sugar-cane?

The Witness: No, they have no other alternative.

TAKAVI LOANS.

Continuing, the witness said they had very few irrigation works in the district of Dharwar. The people could not avail themselves of the takavi loans for wells, as there are not many facilities in their way to obtain them. They had generally to come to the chief taluka town from a long distance to get takavi, and this journey cost them a great deal. They had to fee subordinate officers before they got the money, and it generally happened that if a man applied for Rs. 100 he ultimately got Rs. 75 only. In order to remedy this evil he advocated the appointment of a committee composed of retired officers and other respectable gentlemen in every chief town of the taluka, through whom the takavi money might be paid to the cultivators. He suggested that the cultivators should submit their applications to this committee, and the latter should pay him the money after receiving sanction from the mamlatdar or any other inquiring officer. The mamlatdar should be made responsible as to the security which the ryot could offer for the money advanced to him. At present it took about two or three months before the applicant was actually in receipt of the money. On the other hand, by giving effect to his suggestion takavi could be given within a week of the submission of the application.

THE COLLECTOR AND THE CANALS.

Referring to canal works at Mandurgi the witness said the channels there were made about 150 years ago by the people themselves with the permission of Government. The people themselves managed the distribution of water, but as the nalla from which the water was taken was a public one a special water rate was charged by the Revenue Department. The use of the water was confined to a certain number of landholders, and no outsider could utilize the water without the collector's sanction. The witness submitted that others also should be allowed to use the water.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie: Do you know any particular instance in which the Collector has refused to give his sanction?

The Witness: No. But the people think the Collector many say that as the channels were made by certain people, they only had the right to use the water.

Continuing the witness said the question of constructing "bhandaras" was considered by the authorities some years ago, but it was shelved as the scheme was found to be impracticable. An important tank existed in the village of Mugad, and was under the control of the Revenue Deparement. It irrigated more than 1,000 acres of land.

THE MUGAD TANK.

In reply to Mr. Higham the witness said it would be better or transfer the Mugrd tank to the Irrigation Department in order to secure a better superintendence. A consolidated rate of Rs. 6 per acre was levied for the use of its water. By transferring the tank to the Irrigation Department not only a better control would be effected but it would put on end to the frequent quarrels which took place among the cultivators with regard to the distribution of water. About five or six villages were irrigated by the tank. The dispute generally arose among the people of one village and not between those of different village. The patels and kulkarnis were unable to settle them. The people themselves would prefer to have the tank controlled by the Irrigation Department.

FAMINE STRICKEN PARTS.

Replying to Mr. Ibbetson, the witness said the whole district of Dharwar was not liable to famine The eastern portion of the district comprising Gadag Ron, and Navalgand talukas was especially subject to famine. They formed one-third part of the district. There had been no famine in the western two-thirds since 1876-77. There were no irrigation wells or tanks in the eastern thirds of the district on account of the soil being black. The black soil could not be irrigated. The people in the neighbourhood of the Mandurgi nullas managed the distribution of water themselves

Mr. Ibbetson: Then why should there be any difficulty about the Mugad Tank?

The Witness: I cannot account for it. Perhaps the people there are more litigant.

Is it possible for the people of this district to arrange about the distribution of water without dispute?—Yes. But sometimes disputes do take place.

WATER RATES BUT NO WATER.

Referring to the water rates, the witness said Rs. 14 were charged per acre for irrigating sugar cane. The rate was taken even in years when the tanks did not contain any water, and when no water was actually used by the people.

Mr. Ibbetson: Is it possible?

Mr. Muir Mackenzie: Who takes the rate?

The Witness: The Irrigation Department.

Mr. Ibbetson: When no water is taken is any rate charged?

The Witness: There have been no remissions of the rates.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie: So far as I know complaints have only been made as regards the consolidated rates charged by the Irrigation Department.

In reply to Mr. Mudalyar, the witness said if the Collector granted permission to the people to use the water from the Mandurgi nullas 400 or 500 more acres of land could be irrigated without affecting the interests of those land holders who now used it. There were about 2,400 tanks in Dharwar and if facilities were given a few more would be made. If the people were exempted from paying the water rate he thought the ryots could be induced to construct large tanks at their own expense. There were eleven talukas in the district and if on an average 50 wells were made in each taluka an increase of 550 wells could be effected.

WELLS AND SMALL TANKS.

Mr. Janardhan Sadashiv Athavle, a pleader and a zamindar of Gadag was the next witness examined. He said it was possible to irrigate the black soil at Dambal, where cotton was grown. The Dambal tank had done a great deal of good. In a year of drought it goodry. The construction of a well in Gadag cost about Rs. 4,000.

Mr. O. C. Boyd, Collector of Dharwar, said there were no demands at all in the Dharwar district for takavi for wells as wells could not be sunk in the soil One-third of the soil in the district was black soil the west part of it was a woody country with a good rainfall. In the eastern part there was black soil and there were very few demands for irrigation. The reason for this was that in the black soil they had to go 100 feet deep and when they got at the bottom they found salt water. In this district the takavi could be more usefully employed for improving the land than constructing wells. Since the latter source was cut and considering the fact that there was a district famine gone in Dharwar he preferred having canals to tanks. He thought the statement that the black cotton soil could not be irrigated by canals was contradicted by the experience at Gokak, where the canals irrigated good deal of black soil. There were about 2000 small irrigation tanks in the district. They were not generally in good condition. They were built hundreds of years ago some by Government and some by rich people But the people now were not rich enough to keep them in good repair. But whether they repaired it or not they had to pay the irrigation rate. The orders of the Government were that they were only to be repaired when the people were willing to contribute ten per cent. of the cost The result was that the tanks were not repaired. He wished to suggest that the Government should forego this contribution of ten per cent. He ought to mention of ten per cent. He ought to mention that the Superintending Engineer having had to wait for the ryots' contribution, he had only been able to spend Rs. 50,000 on the works of this description, although he could spend four times as much.

THE PERIOD FOR REPAYING LOANS.

The President: Do you think if the Government were to put these small tanks in repair, it is good policy on their part that they should continue to maintain them?

The Witness: Yes.

And not leave it to the people to look after them.—No. It is simply impossible. The people have no capital, and there is no combination among them.

Referring to the takavi loans the witness said the people did not mind to pay the takavi advances in ten years. Suggestions were made that the grievances of the people with regard to the takavi were that they had to pay it back soon. That was not the fact. Whenever it was found that a ryot had not been able to effect on improvement on his land for which he had obtained takavi, in nearly all cases the period of repaying it was extended. He had never known an instance of people not wanting to repay money within a reasonable time. As regarded irrigation works some useful project of irrigation tanks had already begun. A new tank was to be built at Kalkarkati to the north of Dharwar at the cost of about six and a half lakhs of rupes. That would be useful to the north, western part of the district most liable to famines. The next important tank was to be built at Kardisoop in the Hubli taluka about six or seven miles from Hubli. Thirdly, the Dambal tank was to be repaired. These works, he thought, were all very important. The most important work was the new tank at Kalkarkati. This canal was about six or seven miles long and would be of very great use.

REPAIRS TO TANKS.

In reply to Mr. Ibbetson the witness said many of the tanks were out of repairs. They were silted up. He did not propose to clean them out as that was generally unsuccessful, He did not think the people would be able to keep the tanks in repair He did not think it desirable that such a thing should be made binding on them by law and that the mamlatdar should be empowered to compel them to maintain the tanks in good order. The people were uneducated, unsophisticated and incapable of any combination. Again the mamlatdar would hardly be able to decide what repairs a tank needed because he was not an engineer.

TAKAVI LOANS AGAIN.

In reply to Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the witness said he did not think that if the period of repaying the takavi loans were extended to more than ten years more improvement would be done.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie: There has been good deal of evidence that people are reluctant to borrow money from Government owing to the rigidity with which instalments are recovered. Is it so!

The Witness: I have never come across such a case at all. People hardly ever ask for postponement.

Continuing, the witness said in most cases the takavi was taken for erecting the embankment and sometimes for making rice crops in dry lands, and the improvement resulted in a very few years. In the case of well construction it would be useful to allow a long interval, say twenty to thirty years, and also not to commence to recover the money until the well was completed.

Mr. Muir Mackenzie: Would you not even recover the interest until then?

The Witness: No, I do not think so. The matter is so small.

Mr. Shoubridge, Irrigation Engineer, Dharwar, was in favour of undertaking the construction of new tanks mentioned by the last witness. He was also of opinion that the ryots were not in a position to keep the tanks in repair.

SCHEMES UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Mr. W. L. Cameron, Superintending Engineer, S. D. submitted several large irrigation schemes under contemplation. The Kohena river scheme was one of the most important among them. He thought it was certainly worth risking, and would do much good to the Satara district. The Krishna canal, he thought, was also capable of extension six miles long, which would bring 10,000 acres more of irrigable land under its command. In the Dharwar district a very small area was liable to famine, it comprised Navalgand, Ron, and part of Gadag, and the maximum number of persons on famine works last year was only 10,000. No ghaut project was feasible in this district, but there was a place which seemed very suitable for a tank. That was at Mandurgi. As regards irrigation works in the Bijapur district, Mr. Cameron said he did not approve of the construction of the Sangogi tank. It would swamp about 6,000 acres of land. He thought it was a very serious thing to throw out of cultivation such a large area on the chance that the people might require water in the famine time. The witness was next questioned at some length on the subject of application system with regard to the giving out of water from the canals. He defended the system both on the grounds of the necessity of keeping a large reserve for contingency and of protecting the interests of those cultivators whom the department had bound itself to supply water.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Beale then presented several statements relating to different subjects under inquiry. Referring to the "bhandaras" he said it was remarkable that there should be such a large number of "bhandras" in the Satara district as protective works. In the Nassik and Khandeish districts these "bhandaras" had to a large extent been constructed of masonry work. The record was that these masonry structures had been put up and maintained by the Mahomedan Government. He thought it was possible that that Government was more liberal than any other Government either before or afterwards in that particular respect. It, therefore, appeared to him that it was possible to get such bhandaras constructed by some means of encouragement. He mentioned this because it might be imagined that the country was unsuitable for such structures. He did not think so. In connection with repairs to small tanks, he continued, some witnesses had said that after these repairs had been made by the Public Works Department they would become recurrent annually. That might possibly be the case, but it should not be so. In their resolution of 1895, the Government said that the petty repairs which might be classed as maintenance works and which were necessary for the proper upkeep of the tanks should be properly carried out and should not become annual repairs Accordingly the Divisional Commissioners were directed to issue necessary instructions to village officers. Mr. Beale next submitted a statement showing variation of crops from year to year on certain canals. Speaking of canal irrigation, he said the most economical way of watering sugar-cane whuld be to have canals, but his idea was that sugar-cane should not entirely take the place of garden and food crops.

Before separating the President thanked Mr. Beale for rendering valuable assistance to the Commission throughout their inquiry in the Bombay Presidency by placing before them a mass of useful information relating to irrigation in the Presidency.

The Engineer and members of the Irrigation Commission visited Valvapur on Wednesday to inspect the site of the proposed reservoir on the Tangabhadra. The Kamalpur Tank and the line of channels on the Daroji were also visited. The Commission were at Hospet joined by Colonel Baddeley and Mr. Clerk, Superintending Engineer, who is on special duty, in connection with the irrigation works of the Madras Presidency. The Hon. Mr. Nicholson, member for Madras, joined the Commission at Guntakal, where a session was held to-day. Mr. Carr, Collector of Bellary, was examined, and said opinion was divided as to whether the black soil could be irrigated. Wells were few in the district, mainly on account of heavy working expenses. In regard to giving takavi several objections existed. In reply to Mr. Nicholson, witness said he thought that if a scheme for extending the date of repayment and remission, if no water was found, would result in encouragement to the people. Two native witnesses were examined on revenue subjects.

STATE COAL-MINING IN NEW ZEALAND.

The colony of New Zealand is understood to be the special home of "advanced" legislative experiments, and the above is the latest of alistic enterprise of the Government. In his Budget statement the Treasurer (the Right Hon. R. J. Seddon) said:—"The time has arrived when the colony should supply itself with coal. The output at present does not adequately meet the requirements. Private enterprise is not meeting the general and increased demand. The annual consumption of coal for the several . . . branches of the public service amounts to about 115,000 tons. The railways alone require 100,000 tons per year; of this 65,000 tons are hard or bituminous coal. It is estimated that the bituminous coal should be obtained at from 5s. to 7s. 6d. per ton less than we are paying at the present time. For coal delivered for one of the Government steamers at Greymouth we are asked 17s. 6d. a ton, and it is well known that the same coal can be actually, and with profit, put on board at 10s. The inadequate supply and the increasing demand have brought about an undesirable situation. There is a combination of the coal-dealers, and the mine-owners are working in union with them, the result being that abnormally high prices are charged to the consumers." Accordingly, the necessary bill to give effect to this decision has been introduced to Parliament, and has passed its second reading. It provides ("inter alia") that Land Boards shall not dispose of coal-bearing lands without special permission of the Governor. Full power is also to be given to the Minister of Mines to do all things necessary for working the State mine or mines. Power is also taken to "resume" any existing mine; but it is provided that any such resumption of a working coal-mine is to be subject to the special approval of Parliament. There is authority to raise, as part of the public debt of the colony, up to £150,000 as working capital. At the end of each financial year, the surplus profits from any mine are to be applied in forming a sinking fund. If the total net profits exceed 5 per cent. on the capital employed, then the Minister may reduce the price of coal accordingly.

These are the broad lines the Government propose for the working of this latest departure in State socialism. In moving the second reading of the bill, Mr. Seddon said that the proposal would mean a saving of from 5s. to 7s. 6d. a ton to the Government. It would, therefore, be seen that it would be wise policy to establish a State mine; but it was when they came to the case of private consumers of coal that the necessity would be seen for striking home. The coal-mine owners had not met the demands of the colony, and consumers had to pay exorbitant prices. . . . After the Government had supplied the State requirements they would establish State coal depots in the principal centres, where private consumers could make their purchases. It was a great hardship that hundreds of people were not able to pay the price asked for coal in winter." And so on. No more need be said meantime, but it will be interesting to study the accounts at the end of the first year or two, to learn how much the new departure has cost the country and what are the general lessons to be learned from the experiment. It need only be added that New Zealand is very rich in coal, from brown lignite to the very valuable Westport coal. And practically all these classes of coal are in demand in the various localities, according to convenience of supply and relative cheapness. It would, therefore, be practically impossible to establish a monopoly, through Government or any other channel.

A VISIT TO A FAMINE ORPHANAGE.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Then the girl is initiated into the mysteries of gold and silver and fine silk embroidery, the designs for which are made by Mrs. Hume herself. These are very beautifully carried out, and yards of this exquisite work are ordered by discerning ladies for dress purposes, the silk embroidery being suitable for every sort of table napery, for sofa cushions and fine decorative works of the drawing room. Bazaar rates are strictly adhered to in the sale of these things and the proceeds go to the support of the Orphans and of the school. The silver used in this work is pure, the gold wire is triple plated, which ensures long and hard wear in the embroidery. Besides this, the clothes for both boys and girls are mostly made on the premises by the pupils, a stock of suitable country materials is kept and fashioned as required. A store of blankets has been given by a charitable friend, to be used in the cold weather. The boys are all dressed in white drill on parade days and in darker cottons at work.

In seeing the children and observing their work, it was remarkable that all traces—in most cases—of the terrible misery they had gone through during the long famine months, had disappeared. A few there were who had not yet quite recovered, and were still suffering from the indirect results of starvation. They are kept apart, for hygienic reasons, and are not yet required to work like the others.

The air of order, cheerfulness and interest in their tasks was remarkable in all the faces. Bright smiles and ready salaams met the advent of Mr. and Mrs. Hume among each section of their pupils. The Musical notation in both European and Marathi singing was excellent, the teaching in each case had evidently been thorough, the part singing in English being specially successful. In the Hall of the High School Residence was a goodly array of dumb bells used in physical drill. The 360 boys, most of them under twelve years of age, moved as one man in the exercises. They fell into their ranks with military precision, without noise or confusion, awaited the word of command, obeying with a marvellous unanimity that reflected immense credit on the young master, under whom they learn such implicit obedience with cheerful ease.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 16.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major G B O'Donnell BA (Oxon) to act as Political Agent Mahi Kantha in addition to his own duties as Administrator of the I'dar State vice Lieut Col L L Fenton retiring pending further orders.

Capt H Harrison acting 3rd Asst Political Resident Aden has been granted by H M's Secy o State for India furlough for twelve months in extension of the privilege leave for three months granted to him on the 10th Sept 1901.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rao Saheb Devdut Dhuneshwar Mamlatdar taluka Nadiad and Magistrate of the second class in the District of Kaira to pass sentences of whipping.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Rao Saheb Devdut Dhuneshwar Mamlatdar taluka Nadiad and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Kaira with power to try cases under the Opium Act I of 1878.

The leave on medical certificate for six months granted to Rao Saheb Tribhuvandas Lakshmidas Dalal second class Subordinate Judge, in Govt Notification No. 4560, dated the 16th July 1901 is extended [illegible] three months.

The Governor in Council is pleased under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Mr E G Turner I C S Asst Collector and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Satara, with the following additional powers specified in the [illegible] schedule to the said Code:—Power to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the second and third classes Sec 407.

H E in Council is further pleased under Sec 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to empower Mr E G Turner I C S Sub-divisional Magistrate to call for and examine the record of any proceedings before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr G D French I C S Asst Collector and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Khandesh to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the same Code.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr G Jacob I C S on return to duty to be Judge and Sessions Judge Surat vice Mr E H Moscardi I C S retiring; and Mr E H E Leggatt I C S Asst Judge F P Broach to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Surat in addition to his own duties pending relief by Mr Jacob

Privilege leave for two months the first six days on full pay and the remaining on half pay is granted to Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathavate second class Subordinate Judge Parner.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Narayan Govind Chapekar acting second class Subordinate Judge Alibag on relief to act as second class Fourth Grade Subordinate Judge Parner during the absence of Rao Saheb Manohar Vishnu Kathavate on leave or pending further orders.

In modification of Govt Notification No 207 dated the 8th Jan 1902 the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Saheb Govind Wasuday Kanitkar, Joint Second class Subordinate Judge Dhulia on relief to be second class Subordinate Judge Malegaon; and Rao Saheb Mangesh Hari Waglo on [illegible] to act as second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge Alibag pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

The services of the Honble Mr J W P Muir Mackenzie M R A C I C S are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept with effect from the 14th inst.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Mr A W Varley I C S be transferred to the Panch Mahals and be placed under the orders of the Collector, Panch Mahals.

Mr W T Morison I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Greenwood Principal Sir J J School of Art has been granted by H M's Secy o State for India six months' extension of the extraordinary leave without pay granted in Govt Notification No 1870 dated 30th Oct 1901.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Sir J J School of Art with effect from 1st Dec 1901 until further orders:—Mr Cecil Burns to be sub pro tem Principal; and Mr Ganpat Kedari Kukade to be sub pro tem Vice Principal.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A K Donald Bar at Law to be sub pro tem Professor of Law Govt Law School Bombay vice Mr C P R Young B A Oxen Bar at Law resigned.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg Mancherji Jamaspji Mistri L M & S has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Bassein Dispensary with effect from the forenoon of the 20th Dec 1901.

Asst Surg Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar B A L M & S has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Gadag Dispensary with effect from the afternoon of the 18th Dec 1901.

Asst Surg Rastamji Jamshedji Petigapa L M & S has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 7th Dec 1901.

With reference to Govt Notification No 6306 dated the 5th Nov 1901 it is hereby directed that Asst Surgn P A Cordeiro L M & S will continue in his temporary appointment at the Lunatic Asylum Colaba until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr S C G Wood Superior Revenue Estabt class K grade 2 Dist Traffic Supt Rajputana Malwa Railway has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India seven months extraordinary leave without pay in extension of the combine privilege leave for one month and twenty three days and furlough for four months and twenty one days notified under Notification No 33 dated the 27th Aug 1901.

Seven men in scanty bathing attire and several hundred others in overcoats and mufflers gathered in Hyde Park on Boxing Day for an interesting ceremony. The scantily-clad seven swam in the all-England Handicap organised by the National Swimming Association, being materially aided therein by the throng in overcoats and mufflers which distributed itself along the Serpentine and inquired kindly if the water was cold. It was indeed. The thermometer was at freezing point, and more than one ardent racer's teeth chattered as he left the nicely-sanded diving board and started down the unruffled stream. Nearly a thousand people witnessed the finish, and as each dripping athlete stepped on dry earth again he was wrapped in warm clothing and offered nips of "something strong" from sundry bottles in the crowd. The winner was Sam Ross, a great broad-chested fireman, who looked as though he actually enjoyed his icy dip. Ross won the race last year, and easily out-distanced his competitors this time, although penalised two seconds. C. Ball, of Battersea, was second; and F. Chesterman, of Chelsea, third. Thirty-two swimmers had been entered for this race, but perhaps the extremely low-spirited condition of the thermometer had something to do with the non-appearance of the other twenty-five.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Never at fault. In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, and enlargements of the glands, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure, which never disappoints the most favourable expectations. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. Whilst thus acting locally, the Pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition and habit of body, which render the cures complete and permanent. Under the gentle influence of these potent remedies the puny infant becomes the robust child; the pale and emaciated regain colour and rotundity, and the dyspeptic eats freely without fear.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

In spite of unpleasant weather, a company of the nocturnal peripatetic musicians known as "waits" selected Christmas Eve to serenade a well-known artist residing in the suburbs. They succeeded in arousing him and his wife from their slumbers. "Do get up," said the lady to her spouse, "and give those poor men something warm. They ought to be encouraged in their efforts to preserve our dear old English carols. The waits are dying out for want of faith." The docile husband arose, lit a gasstove, and provided a cup of "nice warm cocoa" for each of the four musicians. It was declined with most un-Christian language. In fact, the musicians felt aggrieved. They had expected "something strong." It is probable that the artist's wife's ideas as to the religious sentiment of the "waits" have undergone a change. As to the artist, he wishes them "something hot."

Something in the way of a departure from precedents is about to take place in the transfer of a Marine officer to a line regiment. The officer in question is Lieutenant C. H. Hood, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who is to be promoted within the next few days to a captaincy in the East Kent Regiment. The appointment is being made by the War Office in recognition of Mr. Hood's distinguished services in South Africa, where he acted for some time as A.D.C. to Major-General H. D. Smith-Dorrien.

The German shipbuilding returns for 1901 just published show once more a not inconsiderable increase over last year. The figures for the last three years are as follows: 1899, 729,421 registered tons; 1900, 761,234 registered tons; and 1901, 840,408 registered tons The German yards could not carry out all the orders received, and orders to the extent of 201,435 tons register were placed at foreign yards. For the coming year the German yards have received orders for 142 steamers with 317,080 tons, and 94 sailing vessels, with 30,190 tons.

The Kratz-Boussac music instructor is composed of a board, across which narrow metal bands are fixed in the position of music bars. These metal bands are highly magnetised. Accompanying the board is an outfit of musical notes of all kinds, stamped out of metal. The student or composer arms himself with an ordinary horseshoe magnet, with which he picks up any desired note and puts it in place; of course, any combinations may be arranged and mistakes speedily corrected. You may look upon this as an instructive game or a practical aid to education. It is assuredly a smart idea neatly carried out.

Mr. Louis Wain, whose first annual has been such a brilliant success, is not in the least like what most people would naturally expect him to be. He is a very quiet rather sad-faced man, with a singularly charming manner. As one would suppose, he is a great lover of cats, and never ceases studying their individual characteristics with the greatest care. He loves cats and cats love him, and he is often to be seen wandering about the beach at Westgate-on-Sea where he lives, with his four cats quietly walking behind him. He is now busy preparing for the great Cat's-meat Dinner, at which he will take the chair. He did not start life as a cat artist. He was really intended for the musical profession, and it is said that he has composed a very delightful opera, which will one day be produced in the metropolis. He does not keep a cats' home, though people often write to him for his advice in dealing with an ailing cat. As a matter of fact, he says that pet cats seldom ail. It is only when they are kept in large numbers that disease begins to show itself. He has drawn nearly 100,000 cats in the last sixteen years, and as a cat artist of humour he stands alone.

A tough steak is a sore trial, but so, too, is a slab of meat which has been brutally beaten out of all semblance to appetising food. Two Cape Colony boys, Messrs. H. E. Blackman and F. W. Hoare, have discovered the middle way. They construct a kind of lemon squeezer on a big scale, composed of wood, with two metal plates provided with a series of blunt teeth or a series of grooves which nearly fit into each other. All that is necessary is to screw down one of the hinged flaps, place the meat on the lower metal plate and bring the other smartly down. It is quick, and probably not so harmful as a rolling-pin, when preparing the steak for the gridiron.

A German journal has lately published some most interesting statistics about the fast trains of Europe. It seems that France leads the way with an average of 55 miles per hour for all her fastest trains. We follow, a good second, with an average of close on 55 miles an hour. German trains come next, at about 51 miles, and Belgium fourth, only reaching an average for her fastest trains of 49 miles an hour.

The fine collection of Burns' works and Burnsiana brought together by Mr. Alexander Gibson, of Belfast, has been transferred to the lecture room of the Belfast Library, in Donegal-square, and the books are now available to the public. The collection consists of 2,000 volumes, one part being editions of the works of the poet, and the other of works relating to Burns. In the former there are 250 Scottish editions of the works, 400 English editions, the whole of the Irish editions, many American editions, and several from the Continent—in all, no fewer than 782 different editions of the poet's works. Mr. Gibson offered his collection to the Belfast Library Committee for £5,000, and when the committee were unable to raise more than £500, Mr. Gibson generously, offered to accept that amount.

The "Yorkshire Herald" states that the North Eastern Railway Company have just placed an order for the installation on their main line, near York, of the "Hall" automatic block signalling apparatus. This system, which is extensively used in America, is designed to dispence with the services of signalmen except at points of junction, and if generally used, of considerably reducing the wages bill by doing away with intermediate boxes.

Mr. D. F. de Souza, of London, has taken out a patent for roller boats, beautifully adapted to skim the waves, to run on rails, and crawl on land. They are constructed so that several may be coupled together and form a sea-land train. Each ship is in the form of a barrel, with outer and inner casings, the outer revolving, the inner keeping level by swinging on bearings. The outer ring has hinged paddles for water travel, which flap back and bring rails into prominence for land progression. The passengers are carried in the inner, non-rotating barrel. The first of the series is used as a steam engine. With the de Souza barrel ships one ought to be able to take a trip round the world by making a bee line, which would save time and trouble. Two Russians, Messrs. Zarling and Irschick, propose to overcome the dangers of racing screw propellers, and the chances of breakage or entanglements of the blades thereof, by building the [illegible] of ships with longitudinal channels at the [illegible] which the screws would be placed and re[illegible]

Sir Alfred Jones the head of t[illegible] firm of Elder-Dempster and Co. w[illegible]tically the founder of the great banana trade now carried on between the Canary Islands and this country. He owns a considerable extent of the plantations where the bananas are grown. His steamers carry them in large quantities to the market here, and his firm distributes them to dealers all over the country. His latest achievement has been the establishment of a direct service between Bristol and Jamaica especially for the banana trade. This service, which was established in co-operation with Mr. Chamberlain, with whom Sir A. L. Jones has worked throughout, has been a great boon to the island. In his fine house at Aigburth, three or four miles from Liverpool, there are many curiosities. Among them there is a pair of superb ivory tusks, each fully seven and a half feet in length, elaborately carved, which came from Benin City. There is also a beautiful silver model of his firm's steamer Benin, which was a birthday gift from the captains in his employ. In the dining-room the sideboard has as a centre piece a huge silver bowl, with figures of Africans poised on the edge, and reproductions of the newest and oldest ships in the Elder-Dempster fleet engraved up on it. Sir Alfred is a fine example of what an energetic business man can do in this country. Although he began life on the lowest rung of the ladder, he is now the largest shipowner in Great Britain, his firms tonnage amounting to the enormous total of over 400,000.

Mr. Berkeley Levett, who last year married a daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Hamar Bass, is considered to be one of the best dressed men—if not, indeed, the best dressed—in London. Like most dandies he is a clever, capable fellow—for the English "masher," unlike the New York dude, is the very reverse of a fool. He sings a capital song, and has helped at many a charity performance, where he is always rapturously received by high and low alike. Mr. Levett is a captain in the Scots Guards. For some years he served in India as A.D.C. to Lord Sandhurst, when he was, Governor of Bombay.

The Spanish gendarmerie have captured the notorious bandit Antonio Cabos on a mountain near Santander. For four years he has been the terror of that neighbourhood, committing numberless robberies and even murders. He has been hunted all that time, and he was supposed to be the last member of the legendary Spanish banditti. Cabos was sleeping in a cabin, having compelled the owner to give him food and drink. The owner, however, informed the gendarmerie who beset the cabin on all sides and ordered the brigand to surrender. The siege lasted six hours. Finally seeing that further resistance was useless, Cabos surrendered. A blunderbuss charged with fifty-seven bullets was discovered, also a Remington rifle and a double-barrelled gun and twenty cartridges. The bandit was conveyed to Santander, where he was cheered on his arrival by the multitude.

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

An engagement of great interest to Parisian society, especially the Bonapartist Section of it, has just been announced between the Duc d'Elchingen, brother of the Prince de la Moskowa, and the Comtesse Charles de Breteuil, a young widow who lost her husband two years ago. Charles Ney, Duc d'Elchingen, who was twenty-eight last month, is a great-grandson of the celebrated marshal (created Duc d'Elchingen in 1808, and Prince de la Moskowa five years later) who was shot in Paris exactly eighty-six years ago. The Duc's mother married "en secondes noces" Victor Massena, Prince d'Essling, grandson of another of Napoleon's famous marshals. Two of her three daughters are married to Prince Joachim Murat and Prince Eugene Murat respectively.

A historic lady once said that she could invent a new animal, so as to provide a fresh dish for dinner. But there are many of us who ardently desire to devise a new garment; and the feat seems to have been achieved by a certain clever dressmaker. This novel confection is a picturesque wrap—or cloak—in which a bride drives to and from the church on the day of her wedding. Recent wintry weather has proved an excuse for this serious addition to paterfamilias's terrible trousseau bill. One bride had a cloak of white velvet, with a hood, cuffs, and edging of ermine; another chose a long, loose wrap of white crepe de Chine, "double" with soft white satin, and trimmed with bands of ostrich feathers, the thick, uncurled order of feather-trimming. Yet another bride, who went in for the "dernier cri" of a touch of colour, wore a cloak of finest cloth, crimson-coloured, with a big hood of creamy satin and lace. The effect over her white gown was daring, but decidedly artistic.

Writing of wedding finery, reminds one of what may be termed the emancipation of the widow. Only a decade ago, even the smartest widow appeared at her second marriage dressed in mauve or pale grey, or some other pale colour. Now she renews her girlhood, and goes to the altar in a pure white gown. But there is always a shade of colour as an indication of her widowed state. Mrs. Shaw, formerly Mrs. Hamar Bass, when marrying her clergyman husband, was dressed in white crepe de Chine, with a chinchilla toque, boa and muff. When a summer bride celebrates the triumph of hope over experience, she would wear white with touches of palest pink in gown, toque or bouquet, such as La France roses. One widow had blue as a colour relief, and chose the funnily suggestive flower—blue forget-me-nots.

December has been a record month for society weddings. Several have taken place during the past week, the most important being those of Mr. John Browne and Lady Aline Browne and of the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore. Christmas is in the air we breathe.

The Duke of Abercorn and Lady Alexandra Hamilton have arrived at Baronscourt from London. Lady Alexandra is the elder of the two daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, and Queen Alexandra was her godmother. Her second name is the pretty, old-fashioned one of Phyllis, and by this she is familiarly known to her family and friends. For several years past, this young lady has been one of the most popular girls in Society. She is tall and very graceful, with the sweetest manner, always showing a charming deference to her elders. Fond of country life and outdoor amusements, a prolonged stay in Ireland seems to give her greater pleasure than to the dissipations of a London season. Baronscourt is a commodious, comfortable house, with beautiful gardens and grounds. When Royalties stay in the house, a suite of apartments is set aside for their separate use; and these rooms have windows opening upon an exquisite rose-garden, which is reserved for the sole pleasure of the Royal occupants.

Lord and Lady Clanwilliam are returned to London. Lady Clanwilliam was Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, daughter of Sir Arthur Kennedy, once Governor of Queensland. She is a kindly unpretentious woman, and quite a matron of the old school. For some unexplained reason she has always been highly favoured of Royalty. The late Queen Victoria showed her many signs of friendship, and King Edward has continued the tradition, having this autumn placed one of his Highland residences at the disposal of the Clanwilliam family. Her appearance is pleasant, and she has a very sweet speaking voice. The eldest daughter of the home circle, Lady Elizabeth Meade, married a a year or two ago Captain Edward Dawson, brother and heir to Lord Dartrey. Lord Gillford, son and heir to Lord Clanwilliam, elected to follow the profession of his father, and entered the Royal Navy. He was one of the survivors of the terrible disaster to the battleship Victoria.

Lord Dalmeny has arrived at Mentmore for Christmas. He is Lord Rosebery's eldest son, and in a a week or two will attain his twentieth birthday. Tall and good-looking, he is also a first-rate athlete. An excellent cricketer, he is now a member of I Zingari Club. He is a good shot, and hunts with Lord Rothschild's hounds. M. A. P. has told an amusing story of him and his grandmother, the late Duchess of Cleveland. She asked him to write his name in her birthday book, and he did so, signing himself Archie Primrose. The stately old Duchess could not brook the informality of modern manners, and at once rebuked him, saying: "I do not like that; you should write your name in full—Archibald Lord Dalmeny."

That there is "magic in a name" is proved by the persistence with which many distinguished families adhere to one special Christian name throughout the course of centuries. Research reveals that there is often a historical reason for this fidelity to their forerunners.

The Dukedom of Somerset shows marked favour for the name of Jane. Long ago the family name was spelt Seymour, not St. Maur; and in the distant past—as everyone knows—a beautiful Jane Seymour became one of the ill-fated wives of Henry VII . And the name has been faithfully retained down to modern times, Lady Jane Graham of Netherby, once Lady Jane Seym[illegible] its present-day representative. The [illegible]lk prefer the name of Phillippa [illegible] many Lady Phillippa Howards. [illegible]ormerly bore that name now walks the e[illegible]rson of Lady Phillippa Stewart, sister to the pres[illegible] Duke of Norfolk.

The Dukes of Beaufort are faithful to the name of Blanche. In 1607, a Lady Blanche Somerset married the Lord Arundell of Wardour of that period) and has gone down to history as a first-class heroine, in that she defended Wardour Castle, during the absence of her husband, for nine days, against the Parliamentarian army, and in the end surrendered on honourable terms. Since that date she has had a long string of worthy successors, and at the present time, there is a baby, Lady Blanche Somerset, daughter of the reigning Duke of Beaufort.

The Dukes of Marlborough hold sacred the name of Sarah, in honour of the intrepid founder of their fortunes, Sarah Jennings first Duchess of Marlborough. Lady Sarah Wilson acts as the modern representative of her mighty ancestress, Lord Spencer's family owns the same descent, and his sister, Lady Sarah Spencer, now continues the hereditary name. The Dukes of Hamilton care much for the name of Anne. Indeed, so deep in their devotion that a man of the family had the name Anne inflicted on him, in compliment to his Royal godmother. Queen Anne. The dukedom of Leinster has long been identified with the name of Geraldine the connection dating from the days of Lady Elizabeth FitzGerald, immortalised in the Earl of Surrey's poems as "The Fair Geraldine." Lord Buckinghamshire's ancestresses are Albinias and in the Drummond family appear many Annabellas; for example, the Dowager Lady Lamington has the name of Annabella.

Lady Huntingdon has arrived in London from Ireland. She was Miss Maud Wilson, a daughter of the late Sir Samuel Wilson, and sister-in-law to Lady Sarah Wilson. Her marriage took place in 1892. In appearance, she is not tall, but is pretty and smart-looking, with delicate features and an animated face. Lady Huntingdon is fond of country life and residence on her husband's Irish estates. But when in Grosvenor Square, her parties are second to none in smartness and success. On a certain occasion she gave a cotillon, led by the celebrated Mr. Bertie Stopford, and several striking and original figures were introduced, notably one with a lovely lady seated in a sedan chair carried by negro slaves. It is a curious fact that the earldom of Huntingdon is one of the four earldoms that possess no second title, the others being those of Devon, Lindsey, and Temple. Eldest sons of these families can—and do—assume the title of lord, but without a legal right, as there are no baronies attached to the peerages.

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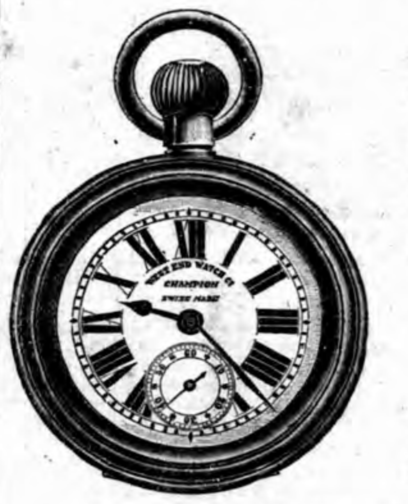

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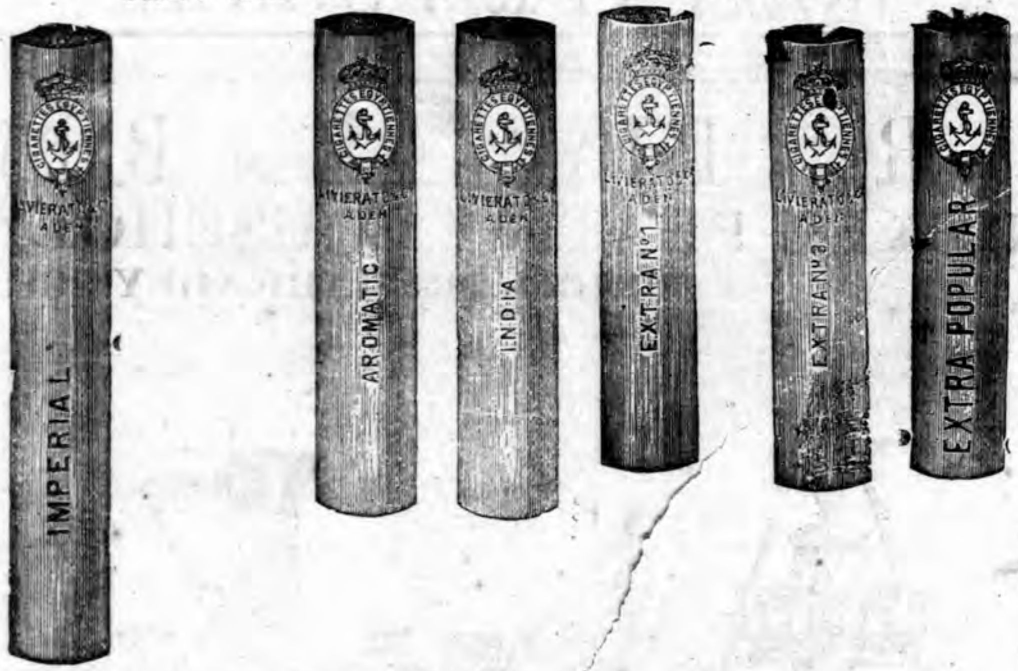

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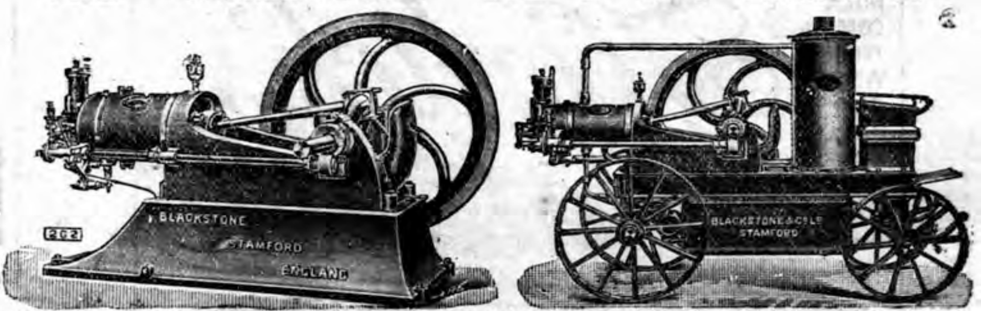

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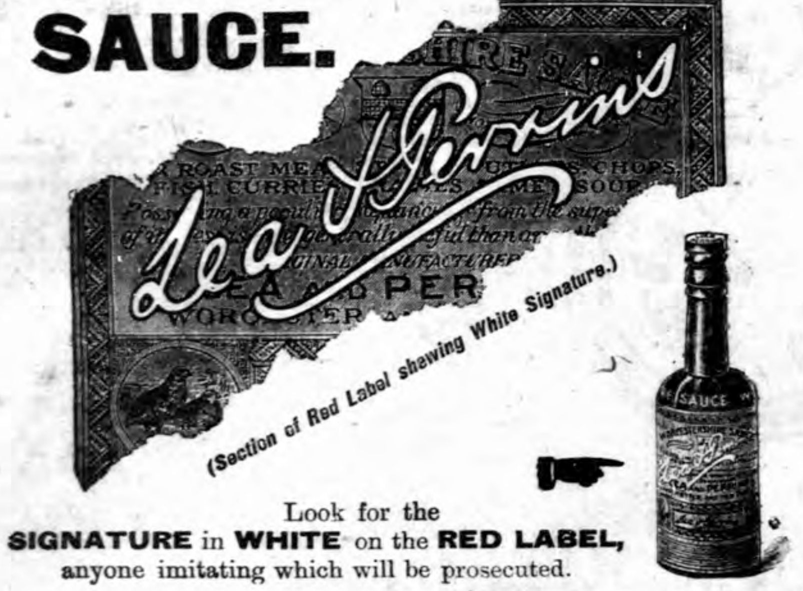
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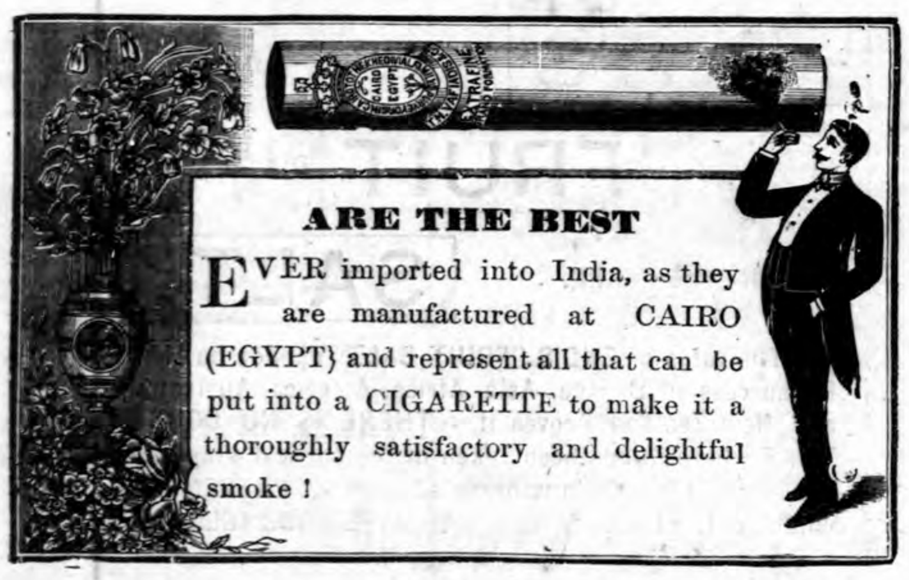

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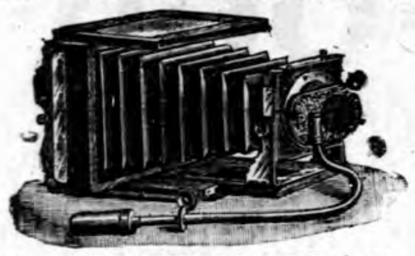

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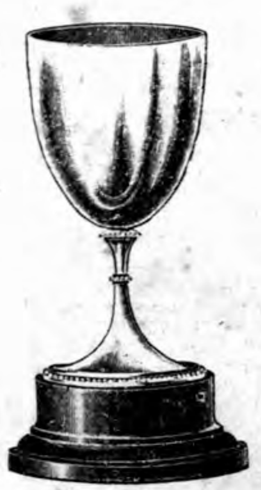

No. 1201.
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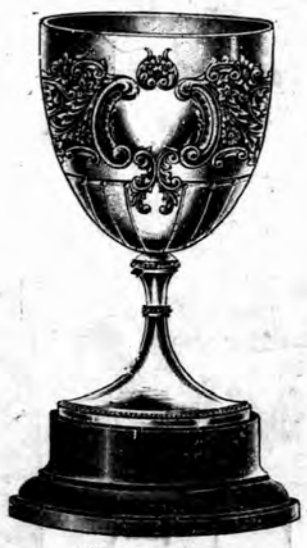

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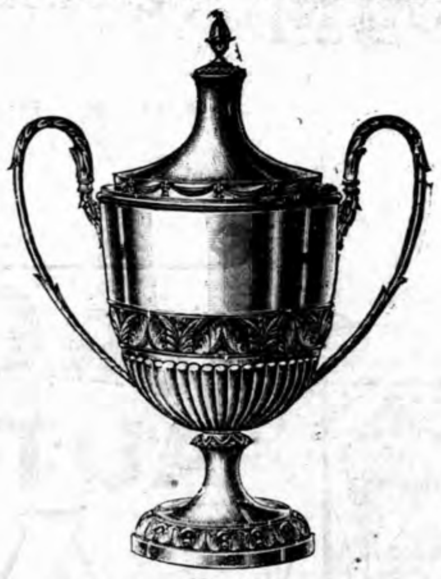
Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 133.



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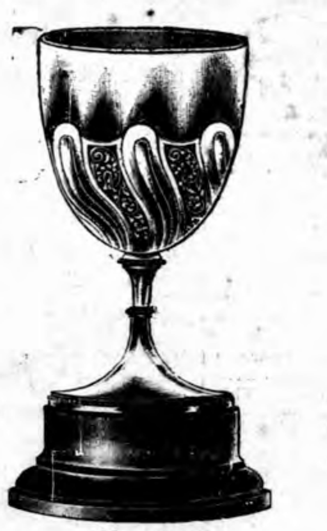
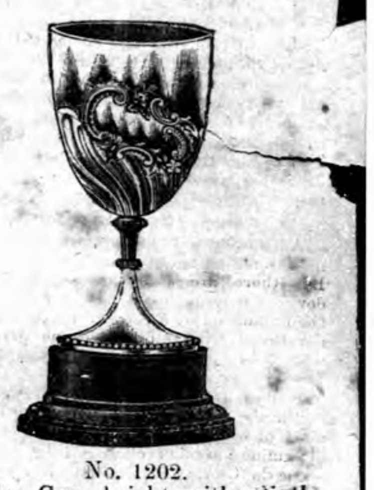
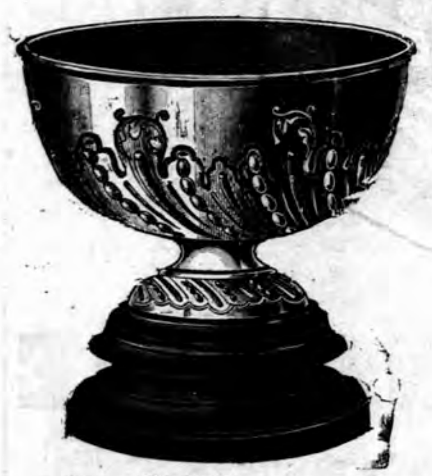


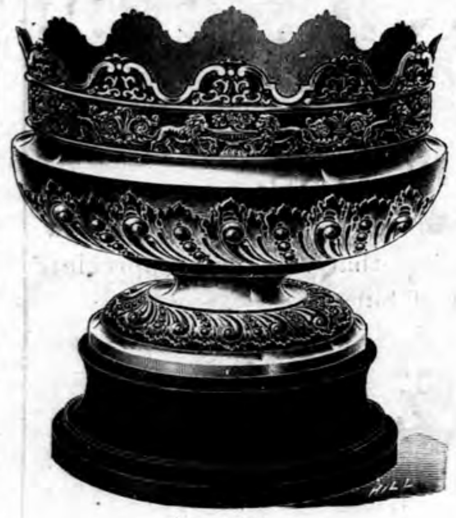
No. 1205.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches, width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 112.



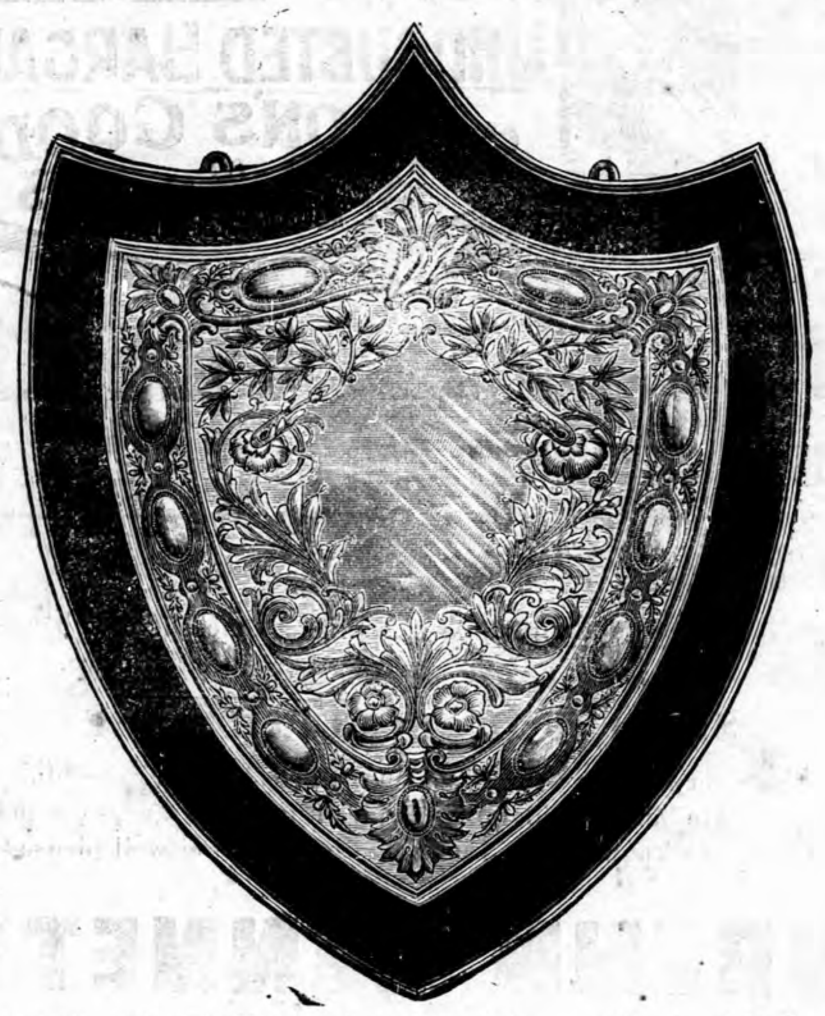
No. 1202.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 11½ inches, Rs. 100.



No. 1206.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of bowl 8 inches. Rs. 202.



No. 1210.
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 9 ins., Rs. 450.



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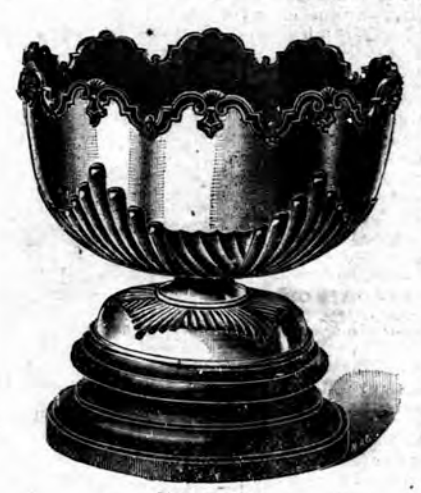
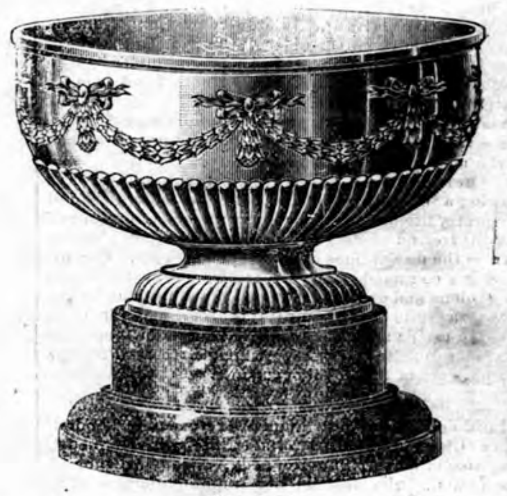


No. 1207.
Silver Bowl, height with plinth 12½ inches, width of bowl 10 inches, Rs. 416.



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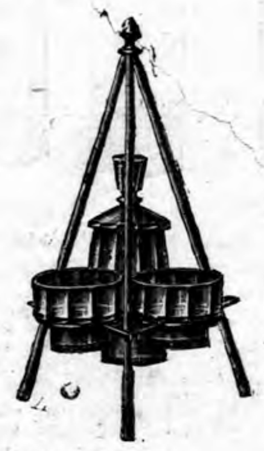

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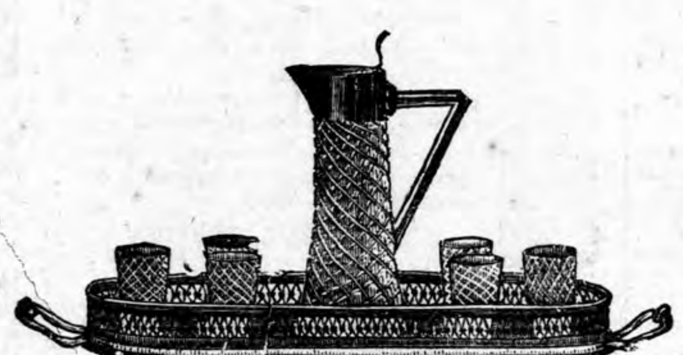

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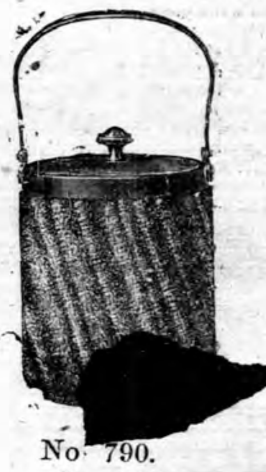

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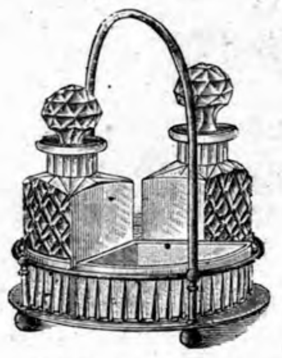

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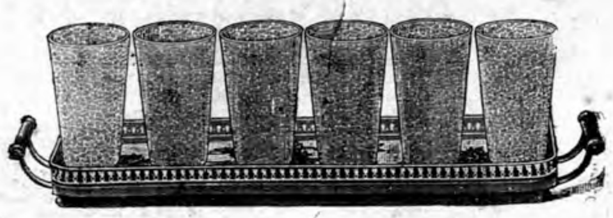

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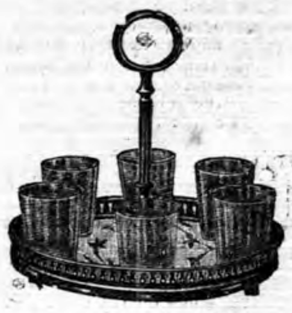

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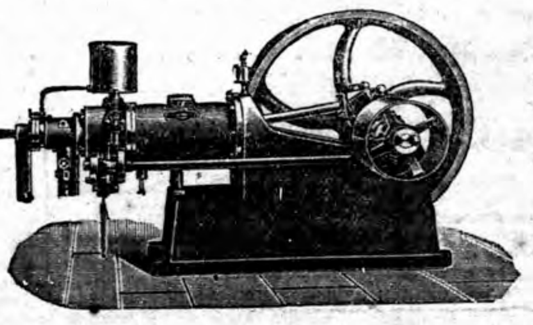

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